

LABOR DAY—1951

MONTEREY COUNTY Labor News

Covering the Counties of Monterey and San Benito

VOL. XIII—NO. 52

SALINAS, CALIF., TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1951

WHOLE NO. 672

WSB Hearing At King City Thurs. On Tomato Harvest

The Regional Office of the Wage Stabilization Board will conduct a public hearing in King City, Calif., at 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, Aug. 23, 1951, in the High School auditorium, Broadway and Mildred streets, on wage rates for tomato harvesters in Santa Clara and Salinas Valleys.

The hearing will be conducted by Dr. Paul Prasow, director of Agricultural Wage Division.

The Regional Wage Stabilization Office is seeking factual data on the need for the establishment of wage rates on the tomato harvest in particular areas, Prasow said. The final decision will depend upon the testimony presented at the hearing.

Persons testifying should give information on wage rates, worker output, seasonal fluctuations in employment, area differentials, and other special characteristics of the tomato crop which may require the establishment of wage rates for major tomato producing areas.

Tomato growers, workers, and their representatives, as well as all other interested persons in Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties are invited to testify or file written statements on the need for establishing area wage rates for the tomato harvest.

Persons in other tomato producing areas are invited to participate in the hearing. Further information may be obtained from the Wage Stabilization Board, Regional Office, Room 1251, Flood Building, 870 Market street, San Francisco, Calif.

CLARK ATTENDS STATE MEETING

A. J. Clark, secretary of Bartenders 545, is this week attending the convention of the State Federation of Labor in San Diego. He also was a delegate from his local at the pre-convention meeting of the State Conference of Culinary Workers last Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

DEMOCRATIC 82ND CONGRESS MAY TAKE 'WORST' TITLE

(AFL Release)

Washington.—The Democratic 82nd Congress is in the running for title as one of the "worst" on record.

President Truman called the Republican-controlled 80th Congress, which passed the Taft-Hartley law, the "second worst" in the nation's history.

A recapitulation of legislative acts of the present Congress compared to the 80th and 81st shows that the 82nd is well behind in quality and quantity of the legislation passed by its two predecessors in a comparable period of time.

By Aug. 10, 1947, the 80th had passed 388 public laws.

By Aug. 10, 1949, the 81st enacted 220.

By Aug. 10, 1951, the present Congress had passed 110.

Of these 110, only four are regarded as major bills—extension of the reciprocal trade program; enactment of \$190,000,000 food loan to India; Universal Military Training; Defense Production Act.

On top of that, only one appropriation bill has been passed—for the Treasury and Post Office Departments. The rest of the government is being operated on a temporary extension, the second since the end of the fiscal year.

LABOR'S Declaration!

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UNION LABEL WEEK
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Teamsters Support County Ind. Development Program

Complete support of the Monterey Council Industrial Promotion Program is being given by General Teamsters and Warehousemen 890, says Peter A. Andrade, secretary. "This union has for the past seven years stressed the importance of industrial development of Monterey County through participating in organized drives toward the end that the county may develop its resources," Andrade declares.

The union's executive board recently met to work out plans for active participation by Local 890 in the program.

Andrade reports the local pickup and delivery agreement settled, the lumber industry agreement in process of completion, material driver agreements being signed, and the liquor and plumbing shop pacts settled on the basis of the 10 per cent formula. Produce drivers also recently received an increase effective as of April 1. A meeting of bread wagon drivers in the county has been scheduled.

The Sears agreement is still pending.

The following members turned out Aug. 6 to contribute blood to the bank: Gyale Sutherland, Pierre Richlin, Olive Hedges, Bobbie Miller, Dale Ralph, Russell Abbott, Bud Kenyon, Millie Atnip, Gene Renline, Jack Delay, Thomas Picton.

President Ray Burditt is attending the State Federation Convention in San Diego. Andrade also has credentials, but may be too busy with local union affairs to make the trip.

Fair Concession Gives Jobs for Bartenders 483

Considerable additional employment for members of Bartenders and Culinary Workers 483 was provided from Aug. 16 to 19 by the Pacific Catering Company, which had charge of the bar and dining room concessions at the Monterey County Fair. All help used at the Hunt Club at the fair was secured from the union.

Royal E. Hallmark, secretary-treasurer, was at the State Conference of Culinary Workers in San Diego last Saturday and Sunday, and is also attending the State Federation Convention there. He is expected back tomorrow (Wednesday).

Next meetings of Local 483 will be held Sept. 5 at 8:30 p.m. and Sept. 19 at 2:30 p.m.

A strong union, our best defense.

Local Unions Watch Damage Suits Filed By Building Trades

Local union officials are watching with keen interest developments in connection with damage suits and charges of unfair labor practice filed by building trades unions in Santa Clara and San Mateo counties against the AGC and some 30 other general contractors for losses suffered in connection with breach of contract in the recent lockout affecting trades in those areas.

Decisions handed down by the courts and the National Labor Relations Board will be of great importance in establishing precedents.

Attorney Robert Morgan of San Jose is representing various building trades crafts in Santa Clara and San Benito counties in a \$1½ million damage suit filed in the Superior Court. The San Mateo County Building Trades Council is represented by Attorney Herb Johnson (of the office of P. H. McCarthy, Jr., in San Francisco) in an unfair labor practice charge before the NLRB.

The employer lockout, as the result of their refusal to accept locally-negotiated contract terms with the plumber crafts, began Aug. 3 and ended Aug. 10. Previously the Santa Clara unions had filed an injunction suit, but lifted it when the lockout was terminated.

There is every reason to believe that the unions involved will be victorious in their suits, for employers breached their contracts providing for "no stoppage," and the recent decision awarding damages to furniture workers by the NLRB in the Union Furniture Company (S. F.) lockout case has established a precedent.

Pick Good Candidates, Parties Told; AFL Raps 2 Farm Groups

MONTREAL (LPA).—Assailing "professional Democrats" for their belief that labor has nowhere else to go, Labor's League for Political Education, an army of the AFL, advised unionists to sit out elections at which proper candidates were not offered. The AFL executive council, meeting here to map the Sept. 27 national convention, assailed the American Farm Bureau Federation and National Grange as following the same policies as the National Association of Manufacturers.

WAGE TALKS REQUESTED OF EMPLOYER BY FARM UNION

Shippers and growers of the Salinas Valley area have been notified by the Salinas Farm Labor Union Council that the union is desirous of an early meeting on the matter of setting up machinery to discuss wages, grievances and working conditions, says Carl Lara.

Copies of this notice have been forwarded to all groups and organizations affected—Teamsters, CIO, central labor bodies and federal and state conciliation services.

"Our policy in this regard," says Lara, "is to arrange for peaceful settlement of any issues that may be at stake and to use all the ma-

MONTEREY EYES BIG BARBECUE AT SANTA CRUZ

Judging by the enormous list of prizes contributed by local merchants, manufacturers and business people, Santa Cruz County labor should have a "packed house" at the big Labor Day barbecue and picnic to be held at De Laveaga Park.

Up to last Friday Paul Burnett, chairman of the local arrangements committee, reported well over a hundred valuable prizes already donated and with the list growing at the rate of 50 a week. Some of these prizes run to \$10 and \$15 in value.

Any Monterey County unionists who would like to attend the gala affair may secure tickets for \$1.50. These are on sale at the Laborers' office at 1386 Pacific avenue, Santa Cruz, or at the office of the Watsonville Central Labor Council at 462-A Main street.

Families are urged to bring knives, forks and spoons. Special entertainment features are planned for the kiddies, and there will be contests and races for adults as well. However, the main sport event will be "barnyard golf," and Monterey County adepts at tossing the iron shoes are invited to challenge the Santa Cruz sharks.

Featured speaker at the barbecue will be Thomas G. Harvey, secretary of the State Building and Construction Trades Council.

BERTHA BOLES AT SAN DIEGO MEETING

Bertha A. Boles, secretary of Culinary Workers 467, is attending the State Federation of Labor Convention in San Diego, and was also present at the three-day session in that city of the State Conference of Culinary Workers.

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Salinas Union Directory

BAKERS 24—Meets 3rd Saturday at Labor Temple at 3:30 p.m. Bus. Agt. and Main Office: Cecil Bradford, 2348 Hedding St., San Jose, ph. AXminster 6-7143; office: San Jose Labor Temple, phone CYpress 3-7537.

BARBERS 827—Meets 3rd Tuesday at Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St., at 8 p.m. Pres., Lewis Conine, 36 W. Alisal, phone 5591; Rec. Sec., D. L. Hill, 20 W. Gabilan, phone 9085; Fin. Sec., Jimmie Butler, 418 Monterey Ave., phone 3504.

BARTENDERS 545—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at 8 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St. Sec. Bus. Agt., Al J. Clark, 117 Pajaro St., phone 4633; Pres., Virgil K. Knight, office 117 Pajaro St., phone 4633.

BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL OF MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 8 p.m. at 315 Alvarado St., Monterey. Pres., William K. Grubbs, 76 Forest Ave., Pacific Grove, Rec. Sec., Harry Foster, Box 424, Marina, phone Mont. 2-3002; Monterey office, 315 Alvarado, phone 5-6744.

BUTCHERS 506 (Salinas Branch)—Meets 1st Monday, Carpenters Hall, 8 p.m. Pres., Geo. Johnson, 348 Cayuga St.; Rec. Sec., Bob Johnson, 217 Dadora Dr.; Exec. Sec., Earl A. Moorhead, Bus. Agt., E. L. Court, right, 1897 Ellen Ave., San Jose, ph. CYpress 5-3849. **Hollister-Gilroy Branch**—Pres., Richard Santa, 122 Vine St., Hollister, Rec. Sec., Harold Johnson, Box 139, Hollister, ph. 43F5. Main office, 45 Santa Teresa Ave., San Jose, phone CYpress 3-0252.

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—C. J. Haggerty, Secretary & Legislative Representative, 810 David Hewes Bldg., 995 Market St., San Francisco 3; phone, SUtter 1-2838. **District Vice-President, Thomas A. Small**, office 306 Seventh Ave., San Mateo; phone Diamond 4-7609.

CARPENTERS 925—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 7:30 p.m. Carpenters Hall, Pres., Herbert Nelson, Fin. Sec. and Bus. Agt., Harvey Baldwin, 556 San Benito, phone Salinas 6716; Rec. Sec., A. O. Miller, Hall and office, 422 N. Main St., phone 9293.

CARPENTERS 1279 (King City)—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at King City Carpenters Hall, Pres., Bill Young, phone 376-1; Sec., A. W. Reiser, 411 South San Lorenzo Ave., phone 694-W. Bus. Agt., San Ardo, phone 2852.

CARPENTERS-AUXILIARY 473—Meets 2nd Tuesday, Carpenters Hall, 8 p.m. Pres., Mrs. Donald Halcomb, 244 Lang St., ph. 8517; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Roy E. Brayton, 323 1/2 Central, phone 5416; Fin. Sec., Mrs. Wm. Pilliar, 23 Prunedale Rd., phone 9902; Office, 323 1/2 Central, phone 5416.

CARPENTERS DISTRICT COUNCIL—Meets 2nd Tuesday, alternating between Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Salinas, Monterey, King City, 8 p.m. Pres., Harvey Baldwin, ph. Salinas 9293; V. Pres., Geo. Colby, ph. Santa Cruz 6095; Sec.-Treas., Leo Thingen, ph. Monterey 5-6726; office, 462A Main St., Watsonville, ph. 4-9403.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (Monterey County)—Salinas—Meets every Friday at 8 p.m., at 117 Pajaro St. Pres., R. A. Wood, Sec.-Treas., Alfred J. Clark, office at Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St., Salinas, phone 7787.

CULINARY ALLIANCE 467—Meets 2nd Monday at 2:00 p.m. and 4th Monday at 8:00 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple. Pres., Alan Meeks; Sec. Bertha Boles. Office, Glikburg Bldg., 6 West Gabilan St., phone 6209.

DRY CLEANERS 258-B—Meets 2nd Thursday. Pres., Merlin Davis, 517 Roosevelt St. Sec.-Treas., Josephine Jones, 674 E. Market, phone 2-0871; Receiver, Lawrence Palacios, 2940 16th St., San Francisco, phone MA 1-3336.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS 243—Meets 1st Wednesdays: Executive Board, 3rd Wednesday, 117 Pajaro St. Pres., Alvin Esser, 915 W. Laurel Dr., phone 2-3273; Fin. Sec. and Bus. Mgr., Karl E. Ozols, office 117 Pajaro St., phone 2-2886.

ENGINEERS (Stationary) 39—Meets 3rd Wednesday, 117 Pajaro, Salinas, 8 p.m. Pres., Frank Brantley; Sec., Leo J. Derby; Mgr., C. C. Fitch; Bus. Agt., R. A. Christensen, Rm. 483, Porter Bldg., San Jose, phone CYpress 2-6393. Main office, 474 Valencia St., San Francisco, phone Underhill 1-1135.

FISH CANNERY WORKERS & FISHERMEN'S UNION OF THE PACIFIC, SAN FRANCISCO AND MOSS LANDING BAY AREA—Sec.-Treas., Geo. Isell, office 257 Fifth St., Richmond, Calif., phone BEacon 5-0852; Asst. Sec.-Treas. and Branch Agt., Chas. Snyder, P. O. Box 97, Moss Landing, phone Castroville 5701.

JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARD, Bartenders 545 and Culinary Alliance 467—Meets 2nd Wednesdays, 2:30 p.m., Labor Temple. Pres., Bertha A. Boles, phone 6209; Sec., A. J. Clark, 117 Pajaro St., phone 4633.

LABORERS 272—Meets 2nd Monday at Salinas Labor Temple, 4th Monday at Seledad Forrester Hall. Pres., R. Fenchel, 146 Hitchcock Rd., phone 5810; office 6939; Sec., J. F. Mattos, 102 Toro, phone 6777; Bus. Agt., Wray D. Empe, Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro, phone 6777.

LATHERS 122—Meets 3rd Friday, Watsonville Labor Temple, 8 p.m. Pres., Wm. Krane, Rt. 6, Bx. 513, Watsonville, ph. 4-6262; Sec. & B. A., Ronald Hodges, 612 Wilson, Salinas, ph. 2-2906.

LAUNDRY WORKERS 258—Meets 3rd Thursday at Salinas Labor Temple, at 7:30 p.m. Pres., Hazel Skewes, 1314 2nd Ave., Sec.-Treas., Grace MacRossie, 59-1st Ave. Receiver, Lawrence Palacios, 2940 16th St., San Francisco, phone MA 1-2336. Office, 117 Pajaro St., phone 6202.

MECHANICS AND MACHINISTS 1824—Meets 1st Tuesday; Executive Board, 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. Pres., Alex Day, res. 611 Doss Ave., phone 2-3775; Fin. Sec., L. W. Parker, 1429 Wren St., phone Salinas 9494.

OFFICE EMPLOYEES 29 (Business Offices)—Meets on call. Headquarters 1919 Grove St., Oakland, phone TWInoaks 3-5933; Sec., Marilyn E. Anglin; Bus. Agt., John B. Kinnick.

OFFICE EMPLOYEES 94 (Union Offices)—Meets on call. Headquarters 463 Porter Bldg., San Jose, phone CYpress 2-6393; Sec. and Bus. Agt., Jeannette Zoccoli.

PAINTERS 1104—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 117 Pajaro St., 7:30 p.m. Pres., Otis Sleeper, 54 Oregon, phone 2-3932; Rec. Sec., L. Wendelkin, 649 E. Alisal; Fin. Sec. and B.A., Peter A. Greco, home, 417 Lincoln; office, 117 Pajaro, phone 8783.

PLASTERERS 763—Meets 2nd Weds., 4th Thurs., Labor Temple, 8 p.m. Pres., Ray T. Jones, 146 Pine, phone 5530; Rec. and B.A., Carl Smith, home phone 2-2565; office, Labor Temple, phone 6777.

PLUMBERS & STEAMFITTERS 503—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Salinas Moose Hall, 7:30 p.m. (Ex. Board meets every Tuesday, 7 p.m.) Pres., Ray Hopper; Fin. Sec. and B.A., E. R. Arbuckle, office, Labor Temple, phone 2-3517.

POSTAL CARRIERS 1046—Meets 3rd Wednesday, Woman's Civic Club, 8 p.m. Pres., L. J. Mallins, 352 Sequoia St., ph. 4404; Sec. Richard LaFayette, 300 River Rd., ph. 9973.

PRESSMEN 328 (Monterey Bay Area Printing Pressmen & Ass'n. Union)—Meets 3rd Monday of month at Salinas at 8 p.m. Pres., Harry Wingard 950 Colton, Monterey; Sec.-Treas., Robert P. Meders, 151 Toro Ave., Salinas.

RETAIL CLERKS 439—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Women's City Club, 8 p.m. Pres., Lawrence Vesial, 406 Calif. St., phone 6624; Sec. and B.A., Garold F. Miller, 206 Alisal St., phone 2-3866; office, 6 W. Gabilan St., Rm. 1, phone 4938.

ROOFERS 50—Meets 2nd Friday, Watsonville Labor Temple, 8 p.m. Pres., Geo. Sekols, 701 Ocean View, Pacific Grove; Sec. and B.A., Fred O. Davis, 240 Plateau Ave., S. Cruz, phone 4330-R.

SHEET METAL WORKERS 904—Meets 1st Friday alternately at Castroville and Watsonville. (This local has jurisdiction over Monterey and Santa Cruz counties.) Pres., John Alsop, Pacific Grove, phone Monterey 2-3625; Rec. Sec., Ray Kalbal, Box 250, Boulder Creek; Fin. Sec., Ray Opler, 924 East St. Salinas, phone 9274; Bus. Rep., Harry Foster, Box 424, Marina. Office phone Monterey 5-7744.

STATE COUNTY MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES 420—Meets on call. Pres., H. E. Lyons, 15 West St., Salinas; Sec.-Treas., W. P. Karch, 20 Navidad Rd., Salinas, phone 2-2691.

SUGAR REFINERY WORKERS 20616—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Firemen's Hall at 8 p.m. Pres., B. P. Fosselman, Spreckels, Sec.-Treas., Robert S. MacRossie, Spreckels, phone 3064.

TEACHERS 1020—Meets on call. Pres., Don Thompson, 216 Park, Salinas; V. Pres., Wayne Edwards, 623 Johnson, Monterey; Sec., Fred Clayton, 70 Robley Rd., Salinas, ph. 3045.

THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS 811—Meets 1st Tuesday, Watsonville Labor Temple, 9:30 a.m. Pres., Shedo Russo, 457 Clay St., Monterey, ph. 2-4472; Rec. Sec., A. H. Finley, ph. Salinas 2-2261; Fin. Sec., H. E. Packard, Bx. 584, Watsonville, ph. 4-5610; Bus. Agt., Ray A. Beck, 513 McKenzie St., Watsonville, ph. 4-6127.

TYPOGRAPHICAL 543—Meets 3rd Monday, 8 p.m. alternating at Salinas and Watsonville. Pres., C. H. Buck, Watsonville, phone 4-3217.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS 890—Meets 1st Thursday, Salinas Moose Hall, 8 p.m. Pres., Ray Burditt, Sec., Peter A. Andrade; Bus. Agt., Wm. G. Kenyon, Office, 274 E. Alisal St., Salinas, phone 5743.

Wage Board Okays 'Fringe Benefits'

Washington (LPA).—The Wage Stabilization Board voted 9 to 3 to permit employers to grant vacation and holiday benefits in line with normal practice within an industry even though the "fringe" adjustments pierce the 10 per cent wage freeze.

Four labor, four public, and one industry member voted for the new policy. Three industry members voted against it. The ruling in effect permits an employer to "catch up" with other employers in his industry who have been paying the "fringe" adjustments for some time. In this way, the board hopes to keep employment within an industry relatively stable.

At the same time, the board announced it still was working on a policy which will cover stabilization of pensions, insurance and other health and welfare benefits. There was no indication, however, when this policy would be announced.

WSB Chairman George W. Taylor announced creation of a national enforcement division and named Miss Helen Humphrey, a native of Detroit, as head. She has been with the National Labor Relations Board for 12 years. Taylor said reported widespread violations of board orders in the tool and die, shipbuilding and construction industries currently are being investigated by the board. The penalty for violations is \$10,000 in fines and/or one year in jail.

Several miles of new roads and tunnels are being driven through each day by Local 3 members in Utah, the brothers report.

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Recent Publications Of Interest to Labor

The following publications are on sale by the Superintendent of Documents at the prices shown. Copies can be obtained by filling in the form on the reverse side of this letter and sending it, with remittance, to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

EWAN CLAGUE, Commissioner of Labor Statistics. Bulletin 1013—Consumers' Cooperatives in 1949, Operations and Developments; 33 pp. 25 cents.

Bulletin 1018—Union Wages and Hours: Printing Industry, July 1, 1950; 33 pp. 20 cents.

Bulletin 1019—Union Wages and Hours: Local Transit Operating Employees, Oct. 1, 1950; 8 pp. 15 cents.

Bulletin 1020—Employment Outlook in Department Stores; 23 pp. 20 cents.

Bulletin 1026—Elements of Soviet Labor Law; 12 pp. 15 cents.

Bulletin 1028—Occupational Wage Survey San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., January, 1951; 54 pp. 50 cents.

Bulletin 1029—Occupational Wage Survey Denver, Colo., January, 1951; 32 pp. 35 cents.

Bulletin 1031—Occupational Wage Survey, Atlanta, Ga., March, 1951; 35 pp. 30 cents.

Bulletin 1033—Occupational Wage Survey Boston, Mass., March, 1951; 46 pp. 40 cents.

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TRADES FILE \$1½ MILLION DAMAGE SUIT FOR LOSSES

Suits charging violation of contract and asking \$1,500,000 for loss of wages and damages, and NLRB unfair labor practice charges, have been filed by union organizations in the San Jose-San Mateo area as the result of a one-week lockout by Associated General Contractors, which shut down a large portion of building work in that area, including key defense jobs.

The lockout was called off on Aug. 9, day before labor was to go into court seeking an injunction against it, and work was resumed on Aug. 10.

Prior to Aug. 2 there were differences between the local plumbing sub-contractors and an association of plumbing sub-contractors in Northern California over withdrawal by the local men from the

association. On Aug. 2, the association got authority from AGC to shut down all work in San Mateo, Santa Clara and San Benito Counties in an effort to force local plumbing contractors back in and accept the lower pay rate of the association.

AGC and the Peninsula Home Builders Association sent telegrams to all of their members ordering a general shutdown and lockout. Faced with penalties by the association, many contractors closed down. Others continued to work, in defiance.

The injunction was then sought by Santa Clara Building Trades Council, and the lockout was called off day before the injunction was to be heard in court.

Labor attorneys then filed charges against AGC and 30 general contractors charging violation of the National Labor Relations Act. Also complaint was filed by the council in Santa Clara County seeking \$750,000 for loss of wages, \$250,000 general damages, and \$500,000 punitive damages. Individual unions having AGC contracts also contemplated filing suit for damages.

San Mateo Building Trades Council also has filed charges of unfair labor practices against the AGC, the Peninsula General Contractors Association, the Peninsula Home Builders, and the Northern California Conference of the Heating and Plumbing Industry.

Labor Press Meets In San Francisco

(State Fed. Release)

The 40th anniversary convention of the International Labor Press of America will be held in San Francisco Sept. 14-16, just prior to the start of the national AFL convention Sept. 17.

President Matthew Woll will call the convention to order at 10 a.m. Friday, Sept. 14, in the Sir Francis Drake Hotel.

The organization was founded in 1911 by Samuel Gompers for the purpose of building a greater labor press.

Presentation of journalistic awards will be made at the annual convention banquet, Sunday evening, Aug. 16, in the Sir Francis Drake.

Production Restrictions On Civilian Goods May End By Mid '53

Washington (LPA) — Manly Fleischmann, chief of the Defense Production Administration, said Aug. 8 the government hopes to start removing controls from civilian goods manufacture by mid-1953 "assuming there is no war."

Fleischmann told a news conference it is uncertain whether the government will order further cutbacks in the production of automobiles, washing machines, radios, television sets or home appliances before controls are eased or removed. But, he said, by mid-1953 expanded mills and foundries should provide the nation with enough steel to take care of both military and civilian needs.

Rationing of steel, copper and aluminum will be extended to cover civilian goods during the last three months of 1951, Fleischmann said, but manufacturers will not begin to get their allocations until Nov. 1. This could mean temporary plant shutdowns in civilian goods industries due to lack of materials.

Humphrey Would Curb Concealment of Lobby Fund Backers

Washington (LPA) — Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) has proposed legislation to smoke out those who finance lobbies.

He would amend the Lobbying Act to require reporting of all contributions of \$50 and over. Under present law, contribution of less than \$500 need not be reported. As a result, many groups, especially anti-labor organizations, refuse to accept individual contributions of more than \$490 at a time. Present rules, said Humphrey, "merely invite evasion." His proposal "would result in more honest reporting of lobbies' income."

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EDITORIALS

What Are We Heading For?

A steadily increasing number of American people are beginning to wonder what the final outcome of present-day tendencies in the United States eventually will develop into. On the one hand we find unsurpassed hysteria over subversives, who in reality do not exist except in the fertile imaginations of smear spreaders; and on the other hand looms the worst price boosting program in which the profiteers of our land ever have engaged. In this price gouging Big Business is receiving the open aid and support of our present Congress.

How is it possible for what is now happening every day to end otherwise than in disaster? Character assassins are busy trying to undermine the good names of many of our best and most loyal public servants. During the past ten years a number of our best men and women, formerly holders of seats in Congress, have been retired with smears and lies that poisoned the minds of enough voters to turn the political scales against them. A majority of today's Congress is serving Big Business. The result is few laws for the general good of all our people, and many laws for the special interests.

Our daily newspapers publish very little real news about what is going on politically. With fascism rearing its head in many places, practically nothing is being published on this most serious menace that today confronts the American people. In so many ways we are heading straight for evil days ahead. Labor itself is only partly awake. Will the great masses of our American people wake up and change present trends before it is too late?

Inflation Made by Law

When our national government was founded those who laid its foundations recognized clearly that some authority must regulate the value of the money of our republic. That power was given to Congress and was so written in our Constitution at the same time that Congress was given the exclusive power to coin all our money. It was all stated in one short sentence: "Congress shall have the power to coin all money and regulate the value thereof." All cheapening of our money, which is what inflation is, is a matter that Congress alone has the power to correct. Stabilizing the value of our money, therefore, becomes one of the most important duties that our national lawmaking body has to perform.

What has the present Congress done to prevent or halt the pernicious wave of inflation, which is beginning to undermine almost all forms of business and every means of livelihood? Instead of setting up rigorous price controls to stop further inflation, the present Congress only recently enacted a so-called price control law which facilitates further price increases and thus makes certain that inflation not only will spread, but that it will continue to grow worse until buying power is destroyed.

Instead of regulating and stabilizing the value of our money, as Congress is empowered to do, our Congress has deliberately removed the restraints, thus inviting the profiteers to go all out in the game of gouging.

MacArthur Probe Backfires

Evidently the politicians who undertook to manufacture a political issue out of the removal of General MacArthur from his Far Eastern command are beginning to realize that their nine-day wonder of last April is turning out to be a boomerang, as far as providing political ammunition is concerned. American people nearly everywhere are losing all interest in the incident, while the crowds at MacArthur meetings have dwindled until very few such gatherings are being held any more.

The investigation of the firing of MacArthur, which had been in the hands of a 23-member committee of the U. S. Senate for four months, finally was concluded a few days ago. Instead of making any specific report of their findings, or recommendations thereon, a Republican committee member made a motion that the complete record of the hearings be transmitted to the Senate without any recommendations. The vote was 20 to 3 in favor of this motion, thus indicating that sentiment for not stirring the controversy further was almost unanimous, but 8 Republicans took a final fling of their own.

Whether any further attempt will be made to resurrect the removal of MacArthur from his command as a leading political issue in the future remains to be seen, but for the present the politicians who were trying to make political capital out of it seem to realize that the incident has backfired and does not have the vote-getting charm they at first thought it would have. American labor everywhere upheld the removal of MacArthur.

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**Frank Edwards
SAYS:**

Washington, D. C.

• "Controls Law" Is Fraud on Public . . .

The so-called "controls bill," which will actually raise prices rather than lower them, is now the law of the land. President Truman signed it "reluctantly" with the warning that it threatens the stability of our economy. He declared, "We cannot ask the working people of this country to reduce their standard of living just to pay for the high profits this act provides for business." The President will ask Congress for legislation to plug up the glaring loopholes in the law. The United Labor Policy Committee called the new law "a callous betrayal of the consumers of the nation by the reactionary coalition which rules Congress."

• Flood Brings Support for MVA . . .

As a result of the disastrous Missouri River floods, Governor Peterson of Nebraska has urged Congress to create the Missouri Valley Authority project, with its great dams and widespread conservation measures. The long-standing opposition to MVA was finally clinched by nature. The rains came . . . the homes vanished . . . and the much-maligned MVA program gets support at long last.

• Are Landlords Profiting From Rent Control? . . .

The answer to that question came from an attorney of the Equitable Office Building Corporation. He appeared before a Senate committee to urge that real estate corporations which had been subject to rent controls between 1946 and 1949 should be exempt from the excess profits tax. Which gives us some idea of how well the big real estate operators got along under the Rent Control Act.

• 45-Year-Old Limit for Congressmen? . . .

Congress refuses to do anything about job discrimination against men and women who have passed 45. A listener wrote about the long fruitless effort he had made trying to get his Congressman to help break down that age barrier. The writer told me he had decided not to vote for any public official over 45. He wrote: "If a man over 45 is too old to work, then I don't vote to put him on the public payroll."

• Find the Men Behind the Man . . .

Gen. David Crawford has been relieved of his command at the army's Detroit tank center for accepting favors from contractors. Commented Rep. Jack Shelley (D., Calif.): "General Crawford should not be made the sacrificial goat. Congress should go after the big money men who try to buy their way to defense contracts. Instead of working for the general's good, they should be forced to work for the general good."

JOKES, Etc.

A mule and a jeep stopped on the road one day and looked at each other.

Mule (breaking silence)—"I'm a horse. What are you?"
Jeep—"I'm an automobile."
Whereupon they both laughed heartily.

Son: "Pop, I got a flickin' in school today, and it's your fault."
Pop: "How's that, son?"
Son: "Remember when I asked you how much a million dollars was?"

Pop: "Yes, I remember."
Son: "Well, a helluva lot ain't the answer."

Women who say they never catch their husbands flirting apparently forget how they caught them in the first place.

The cup that is full will hold no more; keep your hearts full of good thoughts, that bad thoughts may find no room to enter.

"Do you serve women at the bar?" inquired the well-dressed man.

"Nope," replied the bartender. "You have to bring your own."

The wife had been put on a budget plan. At the end of each month he and her husband would go over the accounts together. Every once in a while he would find an item, "H. O. K. \$5" and a little farther on, "H. O. K. \$3."

Finally, he asked: "My dear, what is this—'H. O. K.'?"
"Heaven only knows," she replied.

First Tenant: "The superintendent says that the woman who just moved into that apartment on the third floor is anemic."

Second Tenant: "My, my—and she looks just like an American, doesn't she?"

"Do you know anything about those lie detectors we hear so much about?"

"Do I know anything about them! I've been married to one for 20 years."

Self-respect is the noblest garment with which a man may clothe himself.—Smiles.

Complaint: "That darn kiss-proof lipstick didn't protect me a bit."

"Where are the monkeys?" asked the zoo visitor.

"They're in the back, making love," said the zoo keeper.

"Would they come out for some peanuts?" asked the visitor.

"Would you?" queried the zoo keeper.

Neighbor Jones says that a laugh is a smile that busts.

She fell with a light sigh into his arms. Her head tilted backward and their lips met. She turned her head slowly, then spoke softly: "You understand, don't you, that I've never done a thing like this before?"

"My!" her suitor marveled, "you certainly inherited a lot of talent."

"Only a mother could love a face like that," he commented.

"I'm about to inherit a million dollars," she said.

"I'm about to become a mother," he said happily.

Uncle Remus describes civilization as: A system under which a man pays half a dollar to park his car so he won't be fined \$2 while he eats a 30-cent meal.

AFL Electrical Workers Win 12½c Raise from St. Louis Contractors

St. Louis (LPA)—AFL Electrical Workers Local No. 1 has won a 12½-cent wage increase and other benefits for its 1200 members working for employers belonging to the St. Louis Chapter of the National Electrical Contractors' Association. The increase raises the pay scale from \$2.62½ an hour to \$2.75. Vacation and welfare funds financed by the employer are provided by the contract.



Your Security Office is at 196 San Augustine St., San Jose 10. Phone CYpress 2-2480.

One of the newly covered groups under the Social Security Act is the independent business man which includes the independent contractor. Of interest to the union man may be the coverage now of the independent contractor. If you are a tradesman and take self-contracted jobs on the side, you may fall into this group and may have to report your net earnings from this work at the end of this year.

The self-employed person is covered under this provision of the law only if his self-employment nets him \$400 or more a year. The tax rate for the self-employed will be 2½ per cent of his net "business" income up to \$3600 per year. The tax return to be filed by the self-employed will be sent in only once a year—at the same time as the final income tax return is filed.

If you are doing contracting work occasionally or have your own business on the side, it would be well to check with your Social Security office to see if you will be covered under this new provision of the law.

Remember, the self-employed person includes the independent contractor!

Big Biz Farmers?

Montreal, Canada.—The swing of the American Farm Bureau Federation and National Grange toward the side of the National Association of Manufacturers and U. S. Chamber of Commerce is "one of the most disturbing political developments of our times."

That is the considered judgment of the AFL Executive Council.

The council authorized President William Green to appoint a committee to conduct a four-pronged study of relations between the AFL and farm groups.

"Both in Congress and in the state legislatures farm bloc representatives have voted consistently for restrictive, anti-labor legislation," the council said.

Monterey County Labor News

A California Labor Press Publication

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Shop With Ease In Valley Center

Here's What That 'Controls' Law Does and Does Not Do

(LLPE Release)

Congress—led by its coalition of reactionary Republicans and Dixiecrats—has kicked the American people in the teeth.

At the same time it has given consumers something to remember when Election Day rolls around, November 4, 1952: High prices for food, clothing and shelter and guaranteed profits for Big Business.

President Truman was forced to sign the new Defense Production Act with its cost-plus guarantee July 31 because of provisions regarding production and materials. But he spoke out in strong language against the milk-sop controls which it places on prices and rents through June 30, 1952.

"This Act," the President said, "will do great harm to our price and wage controls . . . The principal effect of the new amendments will be to raise ceiling prices for the manufacturer, the wholesaler and the retailer."

"It is a law that will push prices up. It is a law that will increase the costs of business and the cost of the defense program to the taxpayer. It is a law that threatens the stability of our economy in the future. Moreover, it prevents us from giving any further price relief to the millions of consumers already penalized by the price rises in the fall of 1950."

He also stated, "To the extent that this act permits prices and the cost of living to rise, it will be necessary to allow reasonable adjustments in wages. We cannot ask the working people of this country to reduce their standard of living just to pay for the higher profits this act provides for business."

The Senate passed its built-in profits legislation June 29. The House okayed its version July 21. The Senate passed the final bill, after a Senate-House conference adjusted differences in the two measures, July 27, and the House approved it July 30.

Here's what the act does: It prohibits rollbacks in prices of farm and factory goods—meaning nearly everything you buy. The prohibition on rollbacks means higher prices because producers who have played fair with consumers and held down prices must now be allowed to catch up with the profiteers.

It permits businessmen to add practically all their costs to the prices of the articles they sell. Previously, the Office of Price Stabilization (OPS), had allowed them to include in their prices only costs of material and labor. Now manufacturer can double or triple his expenses for advertising, pay, and raise his price to cover those expenses. But no allowance is made for cost decreases.

It knocks out slaughter quotas on livestock. The ban means OPS will not be able to channel available cattle to registered slaughterhouses. This in turn means black market slaughterers can grab all the meat they can get.

It permits wholesalers and retailers to get the same margin of profit as they got in the May 24-June 24, 1950, period—just before the Korean war began. This means prices will pyramid all down the line until it reaches the consumer. That means you.

Suppose a wholesaler's cost on an article is \$10 and he sold it before Korea for \$11. That means he made a profit of 10 per cent. Now suppose his cost increases by 5. Under the new law he will not add just \$5 to his selling price of \$11—to make the price \$16. He will add his pre-Korean profit margin of 10 per cent to his new cost of

Pick-Pocket Congress!

Your wife already has found out how Congress has picked her pocketbook.

The new price control law the Senate and House voted last month prohibits the government from rolling back the price of meat at the farm level as it had planned to do Aug. 2.

But since slaughterers must operate under a ceiling price, they were caught by rising livestock prices and frozen selling prices. So the Office of Price Stabilization (OPS) was forced July 31 to raise the price of pork loin.

The effect is to increase the price of pork chops from 3 to 9 cents a pound.

\$15. That means he will add 10 per cent—or \$1.50—to his new cost of \$15. Thus the selling price will be \$16.50 instead of \$16. And the retailer will handle his increased costs the same way.

It allows rents to be increased 20 per cent above 1947 levels. Rents in state or local areas that have their own laws must go up faster than the national average before federal controls could apply to them. And local governments can take controls off critical defense areas after one month.

It makes no provision for defense housing. This means that thousands of servicemen and defense workers and their families will have to live in huts and hovels in mushrooming defense areas. At least 50,000 moderate rental units in government-financed housing are needed immediately.

It provides for more tax hand-outs to Big Business in building or expanding plants. To get Big Businessmen to contribute to defense production, the government has to allow them to subtract the expense from their taxes over a period of five years instead of 20. This is called "accelerated amortization." So while taxes are high for you, they are low for Big Business.

It says nothing about poor quality of goods being sold for the same price that good quality used to be sold for. So a poor quality shirt, for instance, can sell for the same price that a good quality shirt sold for before Korea.

It prohibits the President from acquiring or building defense plants even though private industry refuses to build them. This means that Congress is willing for the President to draft boys but not property.

It exempts from all controls lawyers, doctors, newspapers, advertising, gas, transportation, telephones and other businesses and services which make up about 15 per cent of the average family's budget. A 10 per cent increase in the cost of those items is equal to a loss of 2 cents an hour in the pay of the average factory worker.

It gives food gamblers a green light. The government is unable to make speculators in commodity exchanges put down more than 7 per cent when they buy wheat, cotton, soybeans, butter or other commodities for resale. This means that while a workingman has to pay one-third down for a car, a gambler in the New Orleans cotton market has to put only one-fourteenth down for a bale of cotton.

Hyans New Head Of AFL Legion Post

(State Fed. Release)

C. J. "Curt" Hyans, southern California field representative of the California State Federation of Labor was last week installed as commander of a Los Angeles American Legion post comprised exclusively of AFL members.

Known officially as "AFL Union Labor Post No. 352," the Los Angeles unit is one of the oldest of its kind in the nation, being chartered in 1929.

Other officers installed were Vice Commander John J. Cooper (Typographical No. 174); 2nd Vice Commander Cyril H. Holmes (Sign-painters No. 831); Adjutant Wm. R. Wallace (Typographical No. 174); Finance Officer Ralph L. Dudley (Sign-painters No. 831); Sergeant-at-Arms James Bohler (Transportation Div. No. 1277); Chaplain James Thomas (Waiters No. 17); Executive Committeemen Claude Gilmore (Typographical No. 174) and Ray R. Burgoon (Teamsters No. 203).

C. J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, is a past commander of the post, and three vice presidents of the Federation are present members. They are: Harvey Lund-schen, Chris Lehmann, and William Carroll (Engineers Local 12) all of Los Angeles.

Speakers at the installation ceremonies were Thomas L. Pitts, president of the State AFL organization, W. J. Bassett, secretary of the Los Angeles Labor Council, and Ernest Roll, district attorney of Los Angeles.

Wholesale Prices Of Foods Go Up Third Straight Week

New York (LPA)—For the week ended Aug. 7, wholesale food prices were up 4 cents, to \$6.95, according to the Dun & Bradstreet index. This was the third week in a row prices had risen. The index was 6.4 per cent above a year ago, and 16.6 per cent above pre-Korea.

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\$1,000,000 Suit Started By Operating Engineers

Philadelphia (LPA)—A suit for \$1,000,000 in behalf of three locals representing 3000 AFL Operating Engineers against 175 building contractors and three associations was filed in U. S. District Court here Aug. 2. Union members contended they have been improperly bound to an agreement costing them that amount in wages. Contractors in New England, Pennsylvania, New York and Chicago are defendants. The union insists that a two-year extension of a contract that expired April 14, 1950, is invalid.

Since that date other construction workers have obtained wage increases of 25 cents an hour.

The British Railway Trade Unions are considering suggestions put forward jointly by representatives of the management and the work people that the normal working week should be extended by four hours (at overtime rates), and men should volunteer to work one of their two weeks annual holiday (receiving normal wages plus holiday pay for the week).

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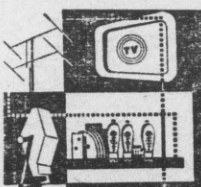
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Iowa State Fed. Asks Fair Taxes

Des Moines.—The executive board of the Iowa State Federation of Labor urged that Congress should establish a tax program based on ability to pay.

The board approved a resolution

approving the proposed pay increase for federal government employees, because "the spiraling cost of living has decreased the purchasing power of federal government employees to a critical point."

Earl J. Baum of Keokuk, Iowa, was unanimously elected secretary-treasurer of the State Federation to replace J. J. Brown of Dubuque who died recently.

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GET REGISTERED EARLY! The Old Story, But Now It's More Important Than Ever!

(AFL Release)

Montreal, Canada. — Labor's League for Political Education urged early registration of union members to vote in all states for 1952.

LLPE's Administrative Committee, meeting in connection with the AFL Executive Council summer session, said that passage of the Hughes-Brees bill in New York this year demonstrated conclusively that the Big Business anti-labor drive is corrupting even the liberal states.

Under Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's direction, the State Legislature has even abandoned public hearings on bills. The New York State AFL branded Dewey an enemy of labor.

The anti-labor drive in the states, LLPE said, ought "to drive home to our members the importance of their taking an active part in the election of liberal minded representatives who will vote in their interests."

Following are excerpts from the LLPE report:

Although the summer of 1951 may appear to be a long while before November of 1952, there seems to be a general moving towards more early preparation than took place prior to the 1950 election.

This, no doubt, is due in great part to the fact that 1952 will be a Presidential year, but two other factors seem to be uppermost in the minds of our state and local leaders. They are:

1. The record of the 82nd Congress.
2. The record of many state legislatures.

The latter may best be exemplified by the passage of the Hughes-Brees Bill in New York. Similar actions have likewise activated many other states much earlier than would ordinarily be expected.

This early preparation, if directed in the right channels, should result in a higher percentage of our members being registered. Although great numbers of our members have become registered in the last two or three years, the percentage still is too low. For example, in Madison, Wis., an accurate check was made recently and only 49 percent of the AFL members were registered.

This should indicate where the work of the state and local leagues must be performed.

From past experiences, it is clearly evident that anti-labor laws are usually formulated and tested in the less highly organized states.

The anti-labor trend was evident in many states. For example, Nevada now has a so-called right-to-work bill and Texas has outlawed the closed shop, making it a crime for either the union or management to enter into such an agreement.

Recent decisions of the Supreme Court directed against the building trades have completely destroyed long standing customary practices of those unions. These decisions have clearly shown us the real intent of the Taft-Hartley Law and have resulted in a wave of injunctions being issued across the country against the building trades.

Although the trend begins in the more reactionary states it spreads quickly to the so-called liberal states.

For example, New York, a so-called liberal state, just recently witnessed the passage of the Hughes-Brees Bill which cut the heart out of the unemployment compensation reserves. This was a deadly bill which will not fully be felt for three or four years, but which already has started to cripple New York's unemployment compensation system.

The fact that we are in the midst of an anti-labor drive, one that is well planned and continuing, is

"UNION MAID"



Labor Day—Goals for '52

WE MUST ELECT A LABOR CONGRESS

On Labor Day, 1951, the 16 million American men and women workers who have organized to fight for a better life for themselves, their families, and the unorganized, are resolving to undertake an historic task in 1952—the election of a Congress that will represent the people instead of Big Business.

That, in brief, is the determined view of labor's leaders as they release annual Labor Day messages.

"We have defeated tear gas, thugs, and injunctions, and now we must defeat a political threat that produced the labor-strangling Taft-Hartley law, is checking every legitimate end of labor, and now hangs ominously over us," said George Meany, AFL secretary. He said this can and must be done by political organizing in every precinct in the land.

"Labor is backing Defense to the hilt, but our plea for equality of sacrifice, stabilized cost of living, and strong price controls instead of Big Business profiteering have been rejected by the Taft-Hartley Dixiecrats running Congress, so we must shatter the grip of this stand-pat coalition and elect a liberal Congress in 1952," said AFL President William Green.

Blazing significance of the Taft-Hartley law's threat to workers aims was shown on June 4, 1951 when the Supreme Court declared there can be no union activity directed toward the refusal of union men to work alongside non-union men, Meany added.

He said Taft-Hartley is the new form of tear gas and thugge against labor, taking the form of political threat that must be overcome.

Spend your union wages
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Call Back Congress!

Worcester, Mass.—The 82nd Congress should be called back immediately into a special session if the present session adjourns without favorable action on defense housing, elimination of defense profiteering and a progressive fiscal and monetary policy.

That view was expressed by AFL Economist Boris Shishkin in an address to the 65th annual convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

"If the economic policies foisted upon the nation by the reactionary forces in the 82nd Congress are maintained," Mr. Shishkin said, "we may with the peace, but only to face the prospect of a devastating depression at home."

"Let the trade union movement serve notice right now that it does not propose to accept in submission the double threat of jeopardy to America's future resulting from the acts of both omission and commission of the reactionaries in the present session of the 82nd Congress."

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BAKERS 24—Headquarters at Labor Temple, 45 Santa Teresa, San Jose, Sec. and Bus. Agt., Cecil L. Bradford, 2348 Hedding, San Jose, phone AXminister 6-7143. Office, San Jose Labor Temple, ph. CYpress 3-7537.

BARBERS 898—Meets 3rd Wednesday at Bartenders Hall, 315 Alvarado St., at 8 p.m. Pres., L. L. Taylor, 610 Lighthouse, Pacific Grove; Sec., A. H. Thompson, 391 Prescott St., Monterey, phone 5-4745.

BARTENDERS 483—Meets at 315 Alvarado St., 1st Wednesday, 8:30 p.m., 3rd Wednesday, 2:30 p.m. Pres., Robt. S. Harrington, 823 Kimball St., Seaside, Sec. and Bus. Agt., Royal E. Hallmark, Office at 315 Alvarado St., Monterey, phone 5-6734.

BRICK MASONS 18—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, 8:30 p.m. Pres., F. B. Hair, P. O. Box 264, Watsonville; Fin. Sec., M. Read, 154 Eldorado, Monterey, phone 5-6743; Rec. Sec., Geo. Houde, 209 Tarnel Ave., Pacific Grove, phone 5-3715; Bus. Agent, S. M. Thomas, office at 315 Alvarado St., phone 5-6744.

BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL OF MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 8 p.m. at 315 Alvarado St., Monterey. Pres., William K. Grubbs, 76 Forest Ave., Pacific Grove; Rec. Sec., Harry Foster, Box 424, Marina, phone Mont. 2-3002. Office at 315 Alvarado St., Monterey, phone 5-6744. Office hours: 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.

BUTCHERS 506 (Monterey Branch)—Meets 1st Tuesday, Eagles Hall, New Monterey, 8 p.m. Pres., Kenneth Winchester, Seaside; Rec. Sec., Vernon Roberts, 1280 Del Monte Ave., Monterey; Exec. Sec., Earl A. Moynihan, Bus. Agt., E. L. Courtright, 1897 Ellen Ave., ph. CYpress 5-3849; San Jose office at Labor Temple, 45 Santa Teresa St., ph. CYpress 2-0252.

CALIF. BUILDING & CONSTR. TRADES COUNCIL—Pres., Otto E. Neaver, Secy-Treas., Tom Harvey, Main office 474 Valencia St., San Francisco 3-0363. Monterey vice-pres., L. T. Long, 117 Lighthouse Ave., Pacific Grove.

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—C. J. Haggerty, Secretary and Legislative Representative, 402 Flood Bldg., 870 Market St., San Francisco 2, phone SUtter 1-2838. District Vice-Pres., Thomas A. Small, Office at 306 Seventh Ave., San Mateo, phone Diamond 4-7609.

CARPENTERS 1323—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday, Carpenters Hall, 8 p.m. Pres., H. R. Shreve, 406 Alvarado; Fin. Sec., R. A. Dalton, 864 Congress, P. G., phone 2-4314; Rec. Sec., Leo Thilgten, 12 Serrano Way, phone 2-0355; B. A., Tom Eide, office, Carpenters Hall, 778 Hawthorne, phone 5-6726; home phone 2-3022.

CARPENTERS DISTRICT COUNCIL—Meets 2nd Tuesday, alternating between Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Salinas, Monterey, King City, 8 p.m. Pres., Harvey Baldwin, ph. Salinas 9233; V. Pres., Geo. Colby, ph. Santa Cruz 6095; Sec.-Treas., Leo Thilgten, ph. Monterey 5-6726; office, 462A Main St., Watsonville, ph. 4-9403.

CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL (Monterey Peninsula)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Bartenders Hall, 315 Alvarado, 7:30 p.m. Pres., Nels Pederson, phone 2-5062; Sec. Treas., Andrew Butrica, 452 Hannon, phone 5-4055.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS 1072—Meets 2nd Monday, 691 Lighthouse, 7:30 p.m. Pres., J. W. Abraham, 138 19th, P. G., phone 5-4536; Fin. Sec., M. N. Irwin, ph. 2-0493; Sec. Loc., V. Perez, phone 2-0517; B. A., LeRoy Hasty, Forest and Moose Sts., P. G., phone 5-4632.

ENGINEERS (Stationary) 39—Meets 3rd Wednesday, 117 Parajoy, Salinas, 8 p.m. Pres., Frank Brantley, Sec. Leo J. Derby, Mr. C. C. Fitch, Bus. Agt., R. A. Christiansen, 463 Porter Bldg., San Jose, phone CYpress 2-8393. Main office, 474 Valencia St., San Francisco, phone UNDERhill 1-1135.

FISH CANNERY WORKERS—Meets on call at headquarters. Pres., Joseph Perry, 1 Lilac Road, phone 5-4276. Sec., Roy Humbert, 122 18th St., Pacific Grove, phone 2-5164. Bus. Agt., Les Caveny, Box 215, Seaside, phone 2-4023. Headquarters: 320 Hoffman Ave., phone 2-4571.

FISHERMEN (Seine and Line)—Meets monthly on full moon at 2 p.m. at Union Hall. Pres., Thomas P. Flores, 628 Lilly St.; Sec. and Bus. Agt., John Crivello, 927 Franklin St., phone 2-3713. Office and hall at 231 Alvarado St., phone 5-3126.

LABORERS 690—Meets 1st and 3rd Tues., 315 Alvarado St., 8 p.m. Pres., Wilbert Wheeler, 35 Laurel, Pacific Grove. Secy and Bus. Agent, S. M. Thomas, 519 Hamilton. Office at 315 Alvarado St., phone 5-6744.

LATHERS 122—Meets 3rd Friday, Watsonville Labor Temple, 8 p.m. Pres., Wm. Krane, Rt. 6, Bx. 512, Watsonville, ph. 4-6262; Sec. and B. A., Ronald Hodges, Wilson, Salinas, ph. 22906.

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MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES 192—Meets 3rd Friday, 1 p.m. and 4 p.m., Bartenders Hall. Pres., Emmet J. Wood, 230 Bentley, Pacific Grove, phone 5-6569; Sec., Doris Lake, 404 Park Ave., Pacific Grove.

MUSICIANS 616—Meets 1st Sunday of each quarter, 2 p.m., Bartenders Hall. Pres., Don Snell, 161 Lighthouse; Bus. Agt., Lin Murray, 296 Alvarado St.; Sec., Don B. Forster, 140 Forest Ave., phone 5-6166.

PAINTERS 272—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 315 Alvarado St., Monterey, 8 p.m. Pres., Jack Shannon; Fin. Sec. and B. A., Fred E. Ask, 230 Montecito, phone 5-5964; office, 315 Alvarado, phone 5-6744.

PLASTERERS & CEMENT MASONS 337—Meets 1st Friday, 8 p.m., 315 Alvarado St. Pres., S. Bruno, 150 John St.; Sec., Jose D. Mondragon, 272 Paine St., phone 5-6670; Bus. Rep., S. M. Thomas, P. O. Box 142, Office, 315 Alvarado St., phone 5-6744.

PLUMBERS & STEAMFITTERS 62—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, Carpenters Hall, 778 Hawthorne, 8 p.m. Pres., Gerald L. Walton, 334 Maple Ave., phone 2-6719; Rec. Sec., Paul P. Hazdovac, P.O. Box 11, Carmel; Fin. Sec. and B.A., 308 19th, P. G., phone 2-2611.

POST OFFICE CLERKS 1292—Meets last Thursday of month, Rm. 6, P.O. Bldg., 8:30 p.m. Pres., David "Bud" Dougherty, 404 Lighthouse, P. G.; phone 2-5213; Sec. and B. A., Dick Miller, 202 Via Del Rey, phone 5-6292; mail to Local 1292, Post Office, Monterey.

ROOFERS 50—Meets 2nd Friday, Watsonville Labor Temple, 8 p.m. Pres., Geo. Sekols, 701 Ocean View, Pacific Grove; Sec. and B. A., Fred O. Davis, 240 Plateau Ave., S. Cruz, phone 4330-R.

SHEET METAL WORKERS 304—Meets 1st Friday alternately at Castroville and Watsonville. (This local has jurisdiction over Monterey and Santa Cruz counties.) Pres., John Alsop, P. O. Box 317, Pacific Grove, phone 2-3825; Rec. Sec., Ray Kalbal, Box 250, Boulder Creek, Fin. Sec., Ray Oyster, 924 East St., Salinas, phone 9274; Bus. Rep., Harry Foster, Box 424, Marina. Office phone Monterey 5-6744.

TEACHERS 1020—Meets on call. Pres., Don Thompson, 418 Park, Salinas; V. Pres., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson, Monterey; Sec., Fred Clayton, 70 Robley Rd., Salinas, ph. 3045.

THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS 611—Meets 1st Tuesday, Watsonville Labor Temple, 9:30 a.m. Pres., Shedo Russo, 457 Clay St., Monterey, ph. 2-4472; Rec. Sec., A. H. Finley, ph. Salinas 2-2261; Fin. Sec., H. E. Packard, Bx. 584, Watsonville, ph. 4-5610; Bus. Agt., Ray A. Beck, 513 McKenzie St., Watsonville, ph. 4-6127.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS, WAREHOUSE MEN & HELPERS 890—Meets 2nd Thursday, Carpenters Hall, 8 p.m. Pres., Ray Burditt, Sec., Peter A. Andrade, 274 E. Alisal St.; Bus. Agt., Glenn Wilkerson, Office, 778 Hawthorne St., Monterey phone 2-0124.

AFL Cannery Wkrs. Issue Booklet on Labor-Management

(State Fed. Release)

Labor and management in the California canning and freezing industry last week published an attractive multi-colored booklet telling the story of the industry's importance to state and nation.

The booklet has been prepared as a joint enterprise by the AFL California State Council of Cannery Unions and the California Processors and Growers, Inc.

In a brief foreword, Governor Earl Warren praises the production as a symbol of labor-management cooperation in a vital industry.

The state AFL cannery council enjoys a membership of 72,000 workers, while the California Processors and Growers is an association packing 80 per cent of all the state's frozen and canned vegetables and deciduous fruits.

FOUR IN ONE

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This Is Important To All Workers Who Rent!

Here's what will happen under the 20 per cent rent increase provision of the law passed by Congress this week and just signed by President Truman.

Landlords who are eligible for the rent increase must file a sworn application with the rent office. Application forms may be obtained at the rent office.

In any case where the present maximum rent is less than 120 per cent of the June 30, 1947 rent plus adjustments for improvements and services, the landlord is eligible for the rent increase.

TYPICAL CASES SHOWN

Here are some typical cases showing landlords who are eligible and those who are not:

1—The landlord's rent on June 30, 1947, was \$50 per month, and he has received no increase since that date. He may now obtain an additional 20 per cent to \$60.

2—The landlord's rent on June 30, 1947, was \$50. Since that date he has received an increase in rent to \$57.50 under a "voluntary lease" which was authorized by Congress in 1947 and 1948. In this case the landlord may obtain a rent increase to \$60, which is 20 per cent more than the \$50 rent in effect before the lease.

3—The landlord's rent on June 30, 1947, was \$50. Since that date he has received an increase in rent to \$55—because a \$5 increase was necessary to compensate him for increased costs. In this case the landlord may obtain a rent increase to \$60, which is 20 per cent more than the \$50 rent in effect before the increased cost adjustment took place.

4—The landlord's rent on June 30, 1947, was \$50, and he has since received a \$10 increase because of a major improvement such as a garage, modern bathroom, sleeping porch, etc., or an increase in services such as utilities, heat, etc. He may now obtain an additional 20 per cent on his present rent of \$60, for a total new rent of \$72.

5—The landlord's rent on June 30, 1947, was \$50. Since that date the rent has been increased to \$60 because the \$50 rent was less than that brought for comparable dwelling units. Since the \$10 increase was not for an improvement or an increase in services, the landlord cannot obtain a further increase under the 20 per cent provision because he is already receiving 120 per cent of the original \$50 rent.

6—The landlord's rent on June 30, 1947, was \$50. Since that date the landlord has been permitted to charge an additional \$5 whenever he rents to a number of persons that is greater than normally oc-

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House Group Votes \$400-a-Year Boost For Federal Wkrs.

Washington (LPA).—Legislation providing for a \$400 a year pay increase for more than 1,500,000 federal employees has been approved by the House Civil Service Committee.

Civil service and postal employees are affected, as well as civilian government employees stationed overseas; school teachers, police and firemen in the District of Columbia; employees of the legislative and judiciary branches of the government and of the medicine and surgery branches of the Veterans Administration.

The committee also decided to eliminate the first three postal salary grades, upping starting pay in that department to \$3370 a year from the present \$2670.

Tucson, Ariz., bids due, Wherry Act housing project, \$2,597,000.

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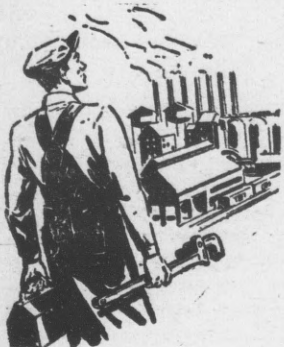
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Horsemeat Cong. Gift to You: \$10-\$16 Billion Price Hike

Washington (LPA)—Within the next 12 months prices will go up \$10 billion to \$16 billion, courtesy of the Horsemeat Congress which rushed through the phony controls law.

That's the estimate made by Economic Stabilizer Eric A. Johnston, in a report to Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson. Johnston said he expected a jump of 5 to 8 per cent in the cost of living during the next 12 months. And each one-point rise means \$2 billion.

Helping inflation was the action Aug. 8 of the Interstate Commerce Commission granting increases of 6 to 9 per cent in railroad freight rates. The increased revenue to the railroads is estimated at \$548 million a year, which of course will be passed on to consumers.

Johnston's estimate was given at first meeting of the Defense Mobilization Board since the new Defense Production Act was signed reluctantly by President Truman. Wilson heads the board.

Removal from price control of barber shops and beauty parlors will account for an increase of half of 1 per cent, according to Johnston's economists. That alone means an increase in living costs of \$1 billion. A similar increase is looked for because of higher prices for autos.

The day after Johnston made his prediction, the Office of Price Stabilization postponed indefinitely compulsory rollbacks on manufacturer's prices, scheduled to go into effect Aug. 13. Although agency officials said they didn't know what effect the action would have on consumer prices, OPS Chief Michael V. DiSalle had hinted earlier the postponement would mean price increases. DiSalle had indicated that the new controls bill, which permits manufacturers to add to their prices all cost increases from June, 1950 to July, 1951, would make it impossible to roll prices back by any appreciable degree. He said the administration currently is preparing recommendations for a tighter controls law which will be sent to Congress and added "There's a possibility we may secure legislation" to keep prices in line. Not many in the capital, however, shared DiSalle's view that Congress might reconsider and give the administration stronger controls.

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staffs, told a Senate committee the present \$8.5 billion foreign aid bill is not enough because of rising prices.

(In Camden, N. J., housewives organized as the "Petticoat Brigade," voted a county-wide boycott of pork and pork products, for 10 days. The action protested an increase in ceiling prices of 6 to 9 cents.)

The age of consent in the United States originally coincided with English Common Law, and was set at 12 years of age. It has since been raised to varying ages, depending on state law.

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LABOR DAY Greetings

WAGE BOARD NOW HAS OFFICE IN S.F.

The Wage Stabilization Board opened a regional office in the Flood Building, 870 Market street, San Francisco, August 15, and granted authority to the director to administer national wage policies in California, Arizona and Nevada.

Dr. Arthur M. Ross, regional director, said the staff work will begin immediately on the backlog of approximately 100 petitions that have been awaiting action by the national Wage Stabilization Board.

The greatest effect of the establishment of the office for the three state regions will be to cut down the time lag between the date employers and unions file petitions for wage adjustment and the date final decisions are handed down.

Formerly, wage adjustments were forwarded to the Wage Stabilization Board, in Washington, where they were added to the ever-increasing national case load.

The field offices of the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor will continue to be the point of contact with the public, as they have been in the past, Ross said. Major difference will be that petitions for wage adjustment in California, Arizona and Nevada will be transmitted to regional offices rather than to the national board in Washington, D.C.

The regional office will also house the Regional Wage Stabilization Board, the membership of which will be announced shortly. Ross has been named chairman of the board, but selection of industry, labor and additional public members has not been completed.

The regional office has four major objectives, which are in accord with national policies developed by the Wage Stabilization Board, a representative body appointed by the President from industry, labor and the public, Ross said. The regional objectives are to make sensible application of wage stabilization policies in the light of special problems of particular communities and industries in the three states; to reach speedy decision on petitions, so that the period of uncertainty can be kept at a minimum; to secure general compliance with the wage stabilization program so that employers, unions and workers will know what the Government expects of them, what their rights are, and how they should go about securing such rights.

The regional office has sufficient authority to achieve these objectives, Ross declared. It has been authorized to make final disposition of several important types of cases, including tandem relationships, new plant applications, base pay period abnormalities, productivity increases, and agricultural area rates.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The national WSB will continue to decide other types of cases but the regional office has been given authority to make recommenda-

tions, Ross said. Cases which will be handled in Washington include those of employees hired directly by the Federal Government, companies operating in more than one Wage Stabilization Board region, the construction industry or other industries which are being given individual consideration by the national board, and any of the dispute functions of the national board.

The regional office also has been given authority to supervise rulings which the Wage and Hour Division offices in the three states make on regulations governing the wage stabilization program. It may approve or disapprove, depending upon findings. However, employers and unions have the right of appeal to the national board.

ENFORCEMENT

The regional office will conduct an enforcement program designed to secure compliance with the stabilization program, Ross said. Investigations will be conducted by the Wage and Hour Division. Enforcement attorneys will be employed by the regional office. Enforcement action will be carried on by a semi-independent judicial body called the Enforcement Commission, which has power to disallow payments for income tax purposes, if any part of the wage payment is declared illegal.

Ross emphasized that all original contacts with the regional office for wage adjustments, rulings on regulations governing the wage program, and reports on agreements must be made through the offices of the Wage and Hour Division in California, Arizona, and Nevada. The Division has seven offices in the region: San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Phoenix, Reno, Fresno and Sacramento.

APPLICATION BLANKS

All of the offices are staffed with personnel familiar with the wage stabilization program, Ross said. They also have official application blanks, including Form 100, the new form for filing of petitions for wage adjustment.

Ross was appointed director of Region 12 of the Wage Stabilization Board, and chairman of the regional WSB, on August 1. He is on leave from the University of California, where he is Associate Professor of Industrial Relations. He is nationally known as an arbitrator of industrial disputes, and has acted in a number of disputes on the East and West Coasts. For one year he was umpire for the General Motors Corp. and the United Auto Workers, CIO. During World War II he was associated with the War Labor Board in various capacities.

Scaffolds, Power Saws Cause Larger Rate of Accidents

Accidents involving falls from scaffolds are the most fatal and frequent of all construction mishaps, a California Construction Action Committee reported early this month. State labor statistics figures show that all types of construction accidents have increased but 10 per cent in 1950 over 1949, but those involving scaffolds increased 30 per cent.

Those involving power-driven hand saws increased 29 per cent; and those involving power-driven table saws increased 37 per cent.

In 1949 scaffolding accidents totaled 1129 of which 18 resulted in deaths, more than twice the previous year. In that year, power-driven hand saw accidents totaled 267 compared with 344 for 1950. In 1950, accidents involving "back-up" of motor vehicles totaled 27, of which five resulted in deaths.

Humphrey-Taft Bill Would Validate 5000 Union Shop Elections

Washington (LPA)—A bill to validate 4700 CIO and 300 AFL union shop elections has been introduced by Senators Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), and Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio).

These elections were held before national AFL and CIO officers signed non-Communist affidavits. The Supreme Court, in a recent ruling, declared such elections void under the Taft-Hartley Act. The Humphrey-Taft bill, as an amendment to T-H, would reverse the court's ruling.

AFL officers signed Nov. 7, 1947, and the CIO officers Dec. 22, 1949.

Drop Bulldozer By Parachute

Heaviest load ever dropped by parachute is a nine and one-half ton bulldozer, dropped from a cargo plane at Wright Field Air Development Center recently in a high priority test of maintaining a combat airhead.

The bulldozer, a major tool of the giant U. S. construction industry in its mammoth program of building projects around the world, thus also becomes a prime weapon of our military forces, providing badly needed and heretofore unavailable equipment in strategic, forward combat areas.

Two chutes pulled the vehicle from the plane and six 100-foot diameter chutes lowered it to the ground. Damage was prevented by a series of "crash frames," shelf-like layers that crumple consecutively when the object hits the ground. Previously heavy equipment was dropped in sections, but parts were often damaged, making the entire unit worthless.

KILLED IN KOREA
Cleveland (LPA) — Donald Zednik, 22, member of the Railway Clerks' lodge here, was killed while serving with the infantry in Korea.



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'AP' and 'UP' Are Not Fair

Madison, Wis. (LPA) — In a front-page editorial the Capital Times has accused the Associated Press and United Press of slanting news, angling news, and even suppressing news.

The editorial said: "It is important that readers of the Capital Times be on warning concerning much of this reporting. In many cases news is clumsily handled, it is angled, it is distorted and it is often suppressed. We have noted this particularly in the case of the many news developments that have accompanied the public career of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy."

"The Capital Times believes that its readers should know that the AP and UP have been handling the news about McCarthy to fit the bias of the powerful and wealthy publishers who control the policies of these news agencies. We charge that AP and UP have angled and distorted and suppressed news about McCarthy to promote his political fortunes and to undermine public confidence in the principles advocated by such men as Franklin D. Roosevelt and President Harry S. Truman against which McCarthy has launched the vilest smear campaign in American history."

The editorial gave recent examples of what it termed "the double standards" the press services use in handling news that reflects unfavorably on the Truman Administration and news that reflects unfavorably on McCarthy and the Republican party.

"What has been true in Wisconsin is also true in other states," the editorial continued. "We have commented in these columns before on how the AP referred in a story from Chicago to the 'Kelly machine' and the 'Greene organization.' Both of these men had powerful political machines, but only

the Democratic 'machine' was labeled as such. The Republican machine was an 'organization'."

The Capital Times also pointed out that both the AP and UP a few years ago failed to carry a word on documented stories by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and Chicago Daily News that Illinois Governor Greene had many of the state's newspaper editors on his payroll.

"There was no quoting of either of these newspapers then," the Capital Times said. "The reason, of course, was that the story was unfavorable to the Republican party in Illinois."

The editorial added: "Why do these great news agencies angle, distort and suppress news? It is because they are dominated and controlled by wealthy and powerful men with economic interests to protect."

"We believe that our readers are entitled to know the forces that are at work in shaping the news that is served up to them daily in these columns. We believe that they will be better able to arrive at intelligent decisions on public issues if they have that knowledge."

Cost-plus Measure Gives Factories Price-raise Signal

The day after the new Defense Production Act became law, July 31, The New York Times reported that some 200,000 manufacturers were getting ready to raise their prices.

They will be able to do that because the new law Congress approved permits them to charge cost-plus prices. They now are allowed to increase their prices by including in them any increased expenses of selling, advertising, administration and office upkeep.

The Office of Price Stabilization (OPS) had been allowing only the costs of material and labor to be used in setting ceiling prices.

So now the manufacturers can spend all they want — whether necessary or not — and then charge it off in their prices.

Proposed Penna. Income Tax Killed By Senate Group

Harrisburg (LPA) — A GOP-sponsored bill calling for an individual state income tax of one-half of 1 per cent has been killed by the State Senate Finance Committee. Five Republicans and five Democrats on the committee voted to kill the bill, seven Republicans to report the bill out. Democrats have offered a substitute tax program which would include: 1 per cent boost in corporate net income taxes; 1-cent a pack increase in the cigarette tax; increased taxes on other tobacco products; 1 per cent tax on real estate transfers. Corporate taxes already have been raised from 4 to 5 per cent by this session of the legislature.

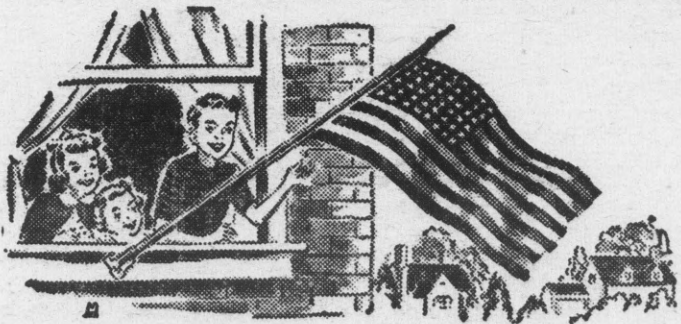
50 Doctors Assist Union Health Plan And at Fair Fees

Fresno, Calif. (LPA) — More than 50 physicians, surgeons and specialists of this city and nearby towns have agreed to serve — at reasonable fees — members of a Teamster's local under its health and welfare plan.

"You do not have to go to any of these doctors," Creamery Employees and Drivers members were told, "but if you want a guarantee that you won't be overcharged, choose one from the enclosed list." The list was compiled when it was reported some doctors were overcharging and it was feared the plan's fee schedule — which the 50 have accepted — might be inadequate.

From March 1 to the end of July more than \$14,000 had been paid for hospital, surgical and medical bills to members of the local.

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SAM GOMPERS LED THE WAY

By D. G. GARLAND
A. F. of L. Organizer in the South

During this anniversary year it is eminently fitting to pay homage to the illustrious apostle and founder of our great American Federation of Labor. No history of the United States or of labor's progress could be complete without an account of the life and work of Samuel Gompers and his far-reaching contributions to the cause of labor.

Who is this man we honor? Not some wily, crafty politician called a statesman. Not some parasite, garmented with gorgeous, costly crown, called a king. No, nothing like this.

The man whose memory we honor this year is the noble, the human Samuel Gompers, who struck the first blow against disunity, prejudice, ignorance, bickering and blundering in the American labor movement.

His was a broad, a mighty world. His was a compelling vision of the needs of the working people. His life was pure, his aims lofty, his learning varied and profound, his achievements vast.

We honor him because he was the founder and the first president of the American Federation of Labor. He ennobled the organization of working people. Samuel Gompers contributed as much as any man living or dead to the real progress, prosperity and happiness of the laboring world. We honor him because he saw fit to dignify the working man, because he put aside all thought of self and labored for others, because he left a sublime legacy of glory for every working human being.

Samuel Gompers once wrote:
"It is easier to look at the stars when your stomach is full."

No man can achieve maximum results or pursue happiness when his stomach is empty, his back is naked, his head shelterless and his pockets barren. Nor can such a person make an ideal American citizen.

Samuel Gompers never faltered in his onward and upward march in behalf of labor. He never lost sight of the goal which his vision placed before him. He formed his plans well, he knew what he needed and he went about to accomplish those ends with resolute determination. He eloquently appealed to the reason of the workers. He was a cloud for them by day and a pillar of fire by night, leading the way to freedom, honor and glory.

Slowly and painfully, the working people have moved upward to freedom, to deliverance under the glorious banner of our American Federation of Labor, led on by its founder and first president and the brave and devoted leaders who followed him.

This grand soldier for the good of mankind, for industrial deliverance, sometimes fought without thanks, labored without applause, suffered without pity. We are indebted to him for economic liberty, for the industrial freedom we enjoy today. He gave every energy of his great soul to keep the spirit of liberty alive. Year after year his brave, sound, sensible words rang through the land. Weary laborers read and meditated over his inspiring words, such as these:

"What does labor want? Labor wants the earth and the fullness thereof. There is nothing too lofty, too precious, too beautiful, too ennobling to be beyond the reach and aspiration of labor's desires and wants. We want more school houses and less jail, more books and less gun, more learning and less vice, more leisure and less greed, more justice and less revenge. In fact, we want more of those opportunities to cultivate our better nature, to make manhood more noble, womanhood more beautiful and childhood more happy and bright."

On that gravely fateful night of December 13, 1924, in San Antonio, Texas, the greatest mind labor has produced ceased to think for the

working people. Samuel Gompers went peacefully to sleep, forever. An immeasurable loss was thus sustained by the working world. This revered leader, with his mighty visions, severed his earthly kinship with multitudes of sincere and devoted followers. His name and his work will endure through the ages.

This hero, this apostle, this forefather of labor died for labor's liberty. He died for us. And though he has entered that bourne from which no man returneth, his ennobling influence can never fade. His light shines as brilliantly as ever, and all mankind venerates the memory of Samuel Gompers, who said, "It is easier to look at the stars when your stomach is full."

"Write thy name upon the sands and the waves will wipe it out. Carve it in solid oak, and 'twill shatter by lightning stroke. Chisel it in marble deep, 'twill crumble down; it will not keep. But if thou wouldst thy name endure, go write it in the book above, engrave it in the hearts of men, as Samuel Gompers did, by humble deeds performed in love."

Creation's dawn was deep in night, When suddenly, "Let there be light." Awaken grass, and flower and trees, The starry skies, the earth and seas. Then, to complete creation's span, In His own image God made Samuel Gompers, And signed His name with stroke most sure.

Samuel Gompers was God's greatest general of labor.

Cheap Cleaning Fluids Can Be Expensive

Hundreds of persons die tragically and needlessly every year because they insist on dry cleaning with gasoline in their homes.

The following simple rules should be followed by every person in the home:

1. Never bring gasoline, benzene, naphtha or similar volatile liquids into the home for any purpose.
2. Use carbon tetrachloride for removing spots from clothing but be sure there's ample ventilation for the fumes of carbon tet may be poisonous.
3. If kerosene is used in lamps or stoves, fill these by day light only.
4. Do not use kerosene or gasoline to start fires in stoves, furnaces or fireplaces.

—National Fire News

Clean Oil Profits

When is an oil shortage not an oil shortage? That's easy—when the oil industry decides to hell with consumers.

A recently issued report of the Senate small business committee revealed that there "never has been a real over-all shortage of petroleum," as the industry complained last year.

"At the time the consumers were feeling the greatest pinch," the report said, "... there were 220,000,000 barrels of crude oil in storage, mainly controlled by the larger units, which could have been distributed among independent refineries who were running under capacity."

GRABBING BRAKES—When the brake on one wheel of your car takes hold suddenly with slight pedal pressure, the cause may be grease leaking onto the brake lining. Oil or grease soaked brake lining should be replaced and new grease seals installed to prevent further damage.

Union Man's Pledge

By RUTH TAYLOR

"I am a true laborer; I earn that I eat, get that I wear, owe no man hate, envy no man's happiness, glad of other men's good."

So spoke Shakespeare in "As You Like It."

We are all laborers in that, whatever our work—be it manual or mental—we earn that we eat, get that we wear. But do we do the other things which make us true laborers?

"Owe no man hate"? Are we self-contained enough not to bear bad will toward our fellow men? Not to carry the debt of hatred on our consciences? Are we above that hatred which solves no problems but simply blinds with the red mist of anger—before which all our common sense vanishes, causing us to act not only against other people's interests, but against our own?

The pledge of a trade unionist is not to discriminate against his brother members because of class, creed or color. The pledge of all men who believe in the brotherhood of man and the Fatherland of God, no matter what ritual of faith they follow, is not to hate their brothers—for they too are sons of God.

"Envy no man's happiness"? Do we try to build our own, not covet another man's? How was it Van Dyke phrased it? "To covet nothing that is our neighbor's except his kindness of heart and gentleness of manners." Did you ever think how difficult it is to be happy alone? The essence of unionism is not to spend time wanting what others have, but working that all may have. The essence of democracy is rule by the wish of the majority for happiness for all—majority and minority alike.

"Glad of other men's good"? Are we not merely not envious of, but truly glad for, the fortunes of other men? It is this spirit that has been responsible for whatever progress we have made as individuals, or as a group, or as a nation. He who is glad for his neighbor, will help his neighbor. He it is who cares for the needy, helps the afflicted and redresses wrongs. The whole spirit of the organized labor movement is for all, not for one. This is the secret of the success of Democracy. It is based upon the credo of all faiths: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Be a true laborer.

Oyster vs. Alligator

One right center of attraction at a National Arts Club dinner was the famous Chickasaw Indian painter, Red-Feather Colbert, attired in full tribal regalia, including a magnificent necklace made of savage-looking teeth alternating with lumps of raw turquoise.

One lady guest, greatly admiring the necklace, inquired about the teeth.

"Alligator teeth," the Indian replied with some reserve.

Fearing she had somehow caused offense, the lady placatingly remarked, "I suppose they are about the same to you as pearls are to us."

"Not exactly," replied Red-Feather Colbert, smiling for the first time. "It doesn't take much of a man to extract a pearl from an oyster."

THE TRUTH ABOUT WAGES

By AUGUST CLAESSENS.
ILGWU and Rand School of Social
Sciences Instructor.

Now what do we mean by "wages"? Says one worker, "Wages are what you get for what you do." "You're a liar," says another polite toiler, "I do much more than I get paid for." Says another, "Wages are paid according to what you are worth."

But it becomes quite clear when you examine the word "worth" that there is no yard stick with which to measure that. What you are worth is a personal estimate subject to taste and opinion and you can't let an employer decide that. What workers think they are worth is more interesting but workers don't always get what they think they are worth. Thinking alone will not get you better wages. Some professors insist that wages are the workers share in production. That sounds fancy. When and where did employers ever consider workers entitled to a share in production?

Long ago, certain careful students of this subject, called economists, gave some serious thought and investigation to this subject and brought forth a theory of wages. No, a theory is not just a guess or a dream. A theory is also a handy explanation of a related number of facts. Note how helpful is this theory of wages:

Wages are determined by (a) the cost of existence; (b) the supply and demand of labor; (c) the prevailing standard of living; (d) the resistance and power of organized labor.

(a) COST OF EXISTENCE

Now, let us elaborate this. In examining wages in many countries economists found that where wages were very low or relatively high, the price paid for labor always bore some relationship to the cost of existence. Where wages are unbelievably low as in China, Japan or India, the cost of existence is, of course, also unbelievably cheap. And doesn't your union fight for an increase in wages because the cost of living has gone up?

Wages are lower in Europe generally as compared to America but then again the cost of existence is generally lower over there. Wages vary in different parts of the USA. They are lower in the South than they are in the North, lower in small towns and higher in big cities. The cost of existence also varies in the North, the South and the small towns and big cities. And what we call existence also varies in kind.

When economists claim that the wages usually stay close to the cost of existence in every country, they state a general fact. The exceptions will be noted in the next three sections of this lesson. Of course, wages often fall down to a miserable level of existence and sometimes even below that. Reaching that condition things begin to happen. Workers migrate, or go on relief, or raise hell if they are not too doped with political promises. Then business also takes notice. When wages drop below the cost of a measly existence, it is bad business generally. Some people seem to realize that if you starve the dog, the fleas are out of luck.

(b) SUPPLY AND DEMAND

When onions or potatoes are plentiful they are usually cheap. They may be of the best quality. However, when carrots or peas, or any other produce is scarce, the prices are high and the quality may be low. So it is with labor. When many workers hunt for jobs the bosses are snooty and particular and wages are arranged on the basis of "Well, what will you work for?" But when labor is scarce and the season in full swing, the need for good workers is great (and that happens only too rarely!), then you tell the boss what you want.

The market is often manipulated to create an artificial scarcity of vegetables, fruits and other things. Yes, we have often seen the wholesale destruction of cotton, wheat, coffee and other produce. That stupid thing is done to keep prices up and it is a sad reflection upon our state of civilization. Something of this sort can be done with the

supply of labor. There are only two ways of doing it. One way is to elect an Execution Committee with full power to kill off surplus workers. That is a tough assignment. There would be too many candidates for such a committee. The only time the job of killing off surplus labor is done obligingly and legally is when some nice war comes along.

Then there is another and a better way, and that is to fight for shorter hours, a shorter work-week, more holidays, and no overtime. The only power that can do this trick speedily and continuously is a fighting union.

The uncontrolled supply and demand of labor usually brings wages down to the lower levels of existence. But we can and we do control the supply and demand of many things, why not labor?

(c) STANDARD OF LIVING

Now we come to the spice in the pudding. When we mentioned that wages usually gravitate to the level of existence and that the supply and demand of labor usually send wages down to that level and sometimes above it we seemingly overlooked another important factor. It is called the Standard of Living.

This varies immensely from one country to another and in different parts of the same country. A Chinaman's wages are miserably low not only because the cost of his existence is cheap but because his standard of living is low. The standard of living of a people is a changeable thing. It grows out of the character of the industry and resources of a nation, the traditions and customs of a people, and the literacy, education and progressiveness of the working people of that nation. There are various factors and forces that make for great differences in the standards of different people. A richer culture creates larger demands upon life. The more one sees and knows the more one wants. A poor ignorant soul only has needs but an intelligent and aspiring individual has wants as well as needs.

In the light of our technical equipment, our natural resources and our skill, and in the face of our enormous capacity to produce goods, it is the duty of the labor movement to fight for ever higher standards of living, for more, and more and still more of the good things of life.

ORGANIZED LABOR'S POWER

This brings us to the most important of our four factors, affecting wages. Wages are not paid purely on the basis of ability, skill and production. While it is true that wages seem to bear some relationship to the kind of work, the degree of skill and speed of the workers, it is, nevertheless, also true, that the organized worker is better paid than one who is unorganized. The organized unskilled worker often is better paid than the unorganized skilled worker.

The point is that you are paid for what you fight. Your wages are determined by your resistance to the boss. He has power because he owns the shop. We also have power when we organize ourselves. We can put a higher valuation on our services. We will get what we deserve, and what we fight for.

Ferguson Is Sure Ohio Voters Won't Sell Out

Joe Ferguson, who is going to beat Sen. Robert Taft (R., Ohio) in November, says he lacks only one thing:

"Money is one thing I'm lacking. Taft has plenty of that, but I have all the confidence in the world that the people of Ohio won't sell their votes."

Ferguson made this comment May 26 following a conference with President Truman. Ferguson told Truman he would defeat Taft by more than 250,000 votes.

With the endorsement of all trade unionists and other liberals, Ferguson has begun his campaign against Taft. Ferguson has been Ohio's state auditor for 14 years.

The city of Cincinnati, Ohio, was founded as a frontier military and trading post in the year 1788.

Five Commandments

1. Don't be a sucker. Be honest; indicate limitations, weaknesses, and failures; but don't overlook the partial successes and the positive features of some defeats. Once having made some progress with the inactive person, follow it up and consolidate it.

2. Let the individual recognize your genuine interest in him. Give each person individual attention. Use the general principles outlined above, but never forget that each person is different. Flexibility is your greatest virtue, for you are in a living situation. Treat it as such and not simply as a task which must be done or as an attempt to get someone to do a specific job.

3. Be considerate. Don't overwhelm the person or try to force the issue. There is a difference between being emphatic and bludgeoning the individual. Be patient; don't rush. Hastily won people can be lost just as quickly.

4. Don't adopt a holier-than-thou or know-it-all attitude. Show that you are working on your own problems and have arrived at certain conclusions which you would like to pass on to him.

5. Be concrete. Strive to relate long-range goals to direct, present-day problems. Talk about the things he reads in the papers or hears on the radio. The difference of your interpretation of these events from those of the editorials will stimulate his interest.

Richmond Strike Fines

Martinez.—The Contra Costa county local of the Oil Workers Int'l. Union (CIO) has been found guilty of picketline violence during the 1948 strike, which was broken with the use of scabs. The local was fined \$500 and 31 members \$10 to \$25 each by Judge Benjamin C. Jones. He ruled that the international union was not responsible for the disturbances.

The apple tree, supposed to be a native of southwest Asia, has spread to all temperate climes.

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The Poor Give Most To Charity

THOSE WHO GIVE TO CHARITY

There was an editorial in the San Jose Mercury on Dec. 2 entitled "Those Who Give to Charity." This editorial is being reprinted in part because it brings out what Labor has said over and over again—that the working man pays and the rich get all the credit for paying.

Not often does an example such as this come to light. While the old story of "it's better to give than to receive" sounds good, it would be nice to be on the receiving end some time.

This article also brings up the question, why shouldn't our taxes provide for the various worthy causes rather than a big campaign to get donations. These campaigns are not only embarrassing but obviously are not supported by those best able to pay.

The manner in which the various worthy causes get their funds is that the "low income families, because of their great numbers, contribute by far the largest proportion of total giving." In short, because there are more of us, we give the most, and because we are the ones who are most likely to need help some day, the worthy causes give us back our money in the form of charity.

Here is the editorial:

THOSE WHO GIVE TO CHARITY
 The Russell Sage Foundation, after completing a two-year project has issued what is characterized as the most comprehensive survey of philanthropy ever undertaken in the United States.

It shows that in the last 20 years philanthropic giving has increased from \$1.2 billion in 1929 to \$4 billion in 1949.

Portions of the report are interesting in considering the final report of the San Jose Community Chest. That report shows 93.7 per cent of the goal attained, but that goal was the highest ever set by the local Chest organization. Santa Clara did itself proud by exceeding its quota by 16 per cent. Rural areas and the schools also exceeded their quotas. Lowest percentage, 79, was in the industry and large business division.

The Sage report points out "The most liberal in proportion to their incomes are the very rich and the very poor; but contrary to popular impression, low-income families, because of their great numbers, contribute by far the largest proportion of total philanthropic giving."

A "statistically average" family was taken as an example of what giving looked like in 1949. This family of four, two adults and two children, had a gross income of \$5004. Its charitable contributions were \$96.89, or nearly 2 per cent of income. While this family was giving a total of about \$97 to all voluntary welfare agencies, including its church, it was contributing by way of taxes \$120 to the Marshall Plan, chiefly to aid European recovery, and \$58 for social security payments to the needy aged, dependent children, the blind, and general assistance.

The same statistically average family had in 1930 a gross income of \$2104, from which it gave \$30.36, at a rate of less than 1.5 per cent, and it was not then making tax contributions for European aid or for social security. Giving for welfare purposes, even without the obligatory "giving" by way of taxation, has considerably increased for the 1949 family. But it is not yet impressive in comparison with certain other expenditures. The 1949 family spent some \$111 for tobacco and \$218 for alcoholic beverages within the year, and its federal tax bill for national defense, although the war in Korea was still in the future, already amounted to \$376.

The lowest rate of giving, says the report, is that of those whose net incomes are between \$10,000 and \$20,000. They gave 1.9 per cent of income, as compared with the \$3000-a-year individual who gave 2.4 per cent. Highest percentage was from donor who gave 12 per cent of a net income of \$8,000,000.

Newspaper Editors, Please Note

Most persons in the ranks of labor, when they condemn the commercial press, are in truth condemning wire service stories.

Editors, you would be doing the labor movement—that includes your friends, neighbors, and the bulk of your subscribers—a signal service if you would glance carefully over your wire stories for an anti-labor slant.

The 1948 election showed that the majority of the people have lost faith in commercial newspapers. They didn't vote according to the polls, they didn't accept the "glossing-over" for the 80th Congress, and they ignored the heavy Republican publicity for state and national office seekers.

Regarding local labor problems, most newspaper editors try to be more than fair. Usually, they will print labor's side of any problem if labor leaders will give them their version. Employers know the value of publicity, and they rush to the newspapers with their account.

For the benefit of our readers who are not familiar with newspaper offices, each newspaper has a teletype machine—or more—typing out news from Washington, Chicago, and other big city rooms of the wire services. Except for local news, the newspapers get the bulk of their story content from the wire services.

The ringing of a bell on the teletype machine informs the editor which stories are the big stories of the day. The wire services often play up anti-union stories as the day's big yarns when in reality the reader-appeal is small.

The editor answers that the wire service editors know better than labor what are the big stories of the day. That would be true if you were to omit bias. And, of course, that is the whole point of our contention.

This is a world of angle-pitchers. Newspaper editors get to know most of the angles. We suggest that they watch their wire services for angles against labor.

If a strike "threatens" the public welfare, the newspaper's finger of wrath is pointed at labor unions. If manufacturers go on "strike," such as by cutting down production to boost prices, no finger is leveled at them. If manufacturers combine to produce shortages that "threaten" the public welfare, no finger is jabbed toward them.

The above are instances. There are many more examples that an editor can find in his day's supply of copy—once he looks for the angles.

Once upon a time in this country newspaper editors were noted for their fearless stands. They were leaders. They recorded public opinion.

Today, commercial newspapers are linked by wire services that spread mass propaganda throughout the country to stir up business leaders, professional men and white-collar workers against labor. A moment's thought will show that labor is the natural ally of the above rather than the enemy. Labor's wages help business, help the professional man. Labor's activities have indirectly raised the standards of the white-collared worker.

Crushed hay, produced by two smooth rollers attached to the cutter bar on a mowing machine between which the cut foliage passes, dries rapidly because the flattened stems have cracks open along one side.

Wealth and Happiness

By GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

(The following excerpts are taken from the preface of a play, "Too True To Be Good," published in 1934.)

I plead for a science of happiness to cure us of the miserable delusion that we can achieve it by becoming richer than our neighbors. Modern colossal fortunes have demonstrated its vanity. . . . I have just seen in the papers a picture of the funeral of a shipping magnate whose income, if the capital value of the property left by him be correctly stated, must have been over four thousand pounds a day, or a million and a half a year. If happiness is to be measured by riches he must have been fourteen thousand times as happy as the laborer lucky enough to be earning two pounds a week. Those who believe that riches are the reward of virtue are bound to conclude that he was also fourteen thousand times as sober, honest and industrious. . . .

This is so obviously monstrous that it may now be dismissed as an illusion of the poor who know nothing of the lives of the rich. Poverty, when it involves continued privation and anxiety, is, like toothache, so painful that the victim can desire nothing happier than the cessation of the pain. But it takes no very extraordinary supply of money to enable a humble person to say, "I want for nothing." And when that modest point is reached the power of money to produce happiness vanishes, and the trouble which an excess of it brings begins to assert itself. . . .

I maintain that nobody with a sane sense of values can feel that the sole prize which our villainous capitalist system has to offer, the price of admission to the ranks of the idle rich, can possibly confer either happiness or health or freedom to its winner. No one can convict me of crying sour grapes; for during the last thirty-five years I have been under no compulsion to work, nor had any social ostracism to fear as a consequence of not working. But like all the intelligent rich people of my acquaintance, I have worked as hard, ate and drunk no more, and dressed no better than when I had to work or starve. When my pockets were empty I did not buy any of the luxuries of the London shops because I had no money to buy them with. When, later on, I had enough to buy anything that London could tempt me with, the result was the same: I returned home day after day without having made a single purchase. And I am no ascetic. . . . I would and could live the life of the idle rich if I liked it; and my sole reason for not living it is that I don't like it.

Social Security Important

Why is good social security legislation so important to America? Here's one reason: The number of men and women over 65 is expected to almost double in the next 40 years.

Yet in that same period total population probably will increase only about 25 per cent.

So you see there will be a lot more old folks to take care of in 1990 than there are today.

Right now the U. S. population is estimated to be 147 million. Of the total 11 million are over 65. In 1990 there probably will be 189 million persons living in America. Of these, 20 million will be over 65.

These figures, based on population estimates of the National Resources Planning Board, were issued May 17 in a Senate Finance Committee report on the bill to expand social security.

It takes a long time to work out a good old age pension program. That's why Congress should make big increases in the social security plan.

The House passed a social security expansion measure last fall. A similar bill is being considered by the Senate.

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Name Good Candidates, AFL LLPE Warns Both Parties

(AFL Release)

Montreal, Canada.—Democratic and Republican parties were warned by the AFL Labor's League for Political Education not to take organized labor's support for granted when they fail to nominate decent candidates.

AFL Vice-President George M. Harrison, chairman AFL department of political direction, said that local leagues everywhere should "sit out" elections where labor and the public are saddled with weak nominees.

In a report to LLPE, Mr. Harrison said in part:

It is too early to predict any trends for 1952. However, the results of special Congressional elections held since last November are worth noting.

The first special election was held in Missouri's 11th district to fill the seat held by the late John Sullivan, pro-labor Democrat. The 11th is an erratic district. The vote fluctuates greatly between Presidential and off-year elections. The district is not solid working class, but labor's vote can be decisive.

Sullivan won by a good plurality of 17,000 in 1940, but lost by a slim 600 vote margin in 1942. He won again by 21,000 lead in 1944, but lost in 1946 to Republican Claude Bakewell by only 1300 votes. Sullivan came back in 1948 to win with a 38,000 lead, 78,162 to 40,719. He won last year again by 26,000 margin even though it was an off-year election. Much credit for this great victory belongs to our St. Louis League.

DEFIED LABOR

Yet just four months later on March 9 Republican Claude Bakewell won the special election by 6000 votes, 25,686 to 19,499. What was the reason?

This was again a classic example of a local political machine defying the wishes of labor and the general public and thus losing an election. The election was held when Democratic Administration conduct of the Korean war was under heavy attack, President Truman's stock was low, and the Kefauver expose of collusion between criminals and Democratic politicians in St. Louis was still fresh in the public mind.

Our league proposed that the widowed Mrs. Sullivan run for the seat. But the political machine in the St. Louis area, combined in a move to consolidate its power, insisted on running Harry Schendel. Schendel had a good record in the legislature, but the backing of Shenker, a well-publicized lawyer for local racketeers, was too much for either labor or the voters generally to swallow. Labor sat out

30,000 Hosiery Workers are Given AFL Charter

Montreal, Canada.—The AFL Executive Council granted a charter as an international union to the American Federation of Hosiery Workers with more than 30,000 members in 70 cities of 23 states.

This brought back into the American Federation of Labor another of the autonomous groups which had seceded in 1935 to help found the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Alexander McKeown, Philadelphia, is president of the union which maintains national headquarters in Philadelphia.

The union was organized in 1913 among workers in the fashioned (seamed) and seamless hosiery fields. Assets exceed \$1.5 million. National conventions are held annually. Communists and Fascists are prohibited from holding office.

The union was an autonomous part of the CIO Textile Workers of America from 1935 to 1948 when it withdrew from the CIO. It operated as an independent since then.

FARM UNION SAYS MEXICAN LABOR PACT IS A 'FRAUD'

(AFL Release)

Washington.—The United put into effect Aug. 11 an agreement with Mexico under which 100,000 to 200,000 Mexican nationals will be brought to this country for temporary farm work.

Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin called the agreement "an outstanding example of intergovernmental cooperation."

President H. L. Mitchell of the AFL National Farm Labor Union condemned it as a "gross fraud and deceit worked out by wily government lawyers and stratosphere diplomats."

The agreement was negotiated under the terms of the bill passed by Congress in July which permits big farmers to exploit Mexican nationals and which denies American standards of work and wages to native Americans.

Mr. Mitchell pointed out that President Truman had signed the bill despite appeals from AFL and CIO for a veto. He said in part:

"U. S. negotiators returned from Mexico with a document that permits the employment of Mexican nationals in food processing, lumbering and machine operation on irrigation canals."

"Following the signing of the bill by Mr. Truman, the State and La-

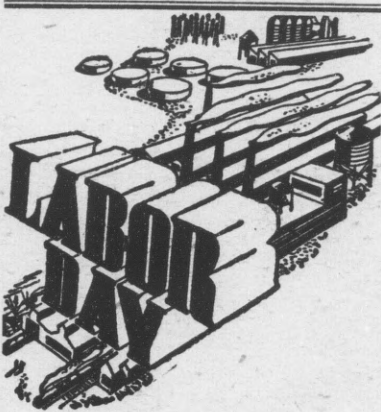
bor Departments rushed men to Mexico City to begin negotiations.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor formally requested official representation for organized labor in the negotiations. This was denied by the Department of State. No labor representatives attended any of the negotiations.

"The result is that an unfair, if not an unworkable agreement has been negotiated. It is obviously a document prepared by shrewd lawyers attempting to meet the requirements of the corporation farmers who want cheap labor from Mexico to exhibit."

Entice Workers

In New York City, the big business daily, Journal of Commerce, found employers are so desperate to keep their workers that they are resorting to dozens of new gimmicks. Johnson & Johnson, makers of surgical dressings, is having the name instead of the number of the worker taped into each package. Music has been customary in many plants but employers have always suspected that voices over the radio would slow down production. But one Cleveland firm which experimented with baseball game broadcasts in the plant found that "the voice of the announcer had not diverted workers' attention from jobs."



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Opposes Rate Rise

Washington.—A boost in second-class mailing rates would deal a crippling blow to small publications and eventually lead to unemployment in the paper industry, it was predicted by John R. Jones, first vice president AFL International Brotherhood of Paper Makers.

Mr. Jones, voicing the union's opposition to the Senate bill to increase the second-class rates, testified before the Senate Post Office Committee.

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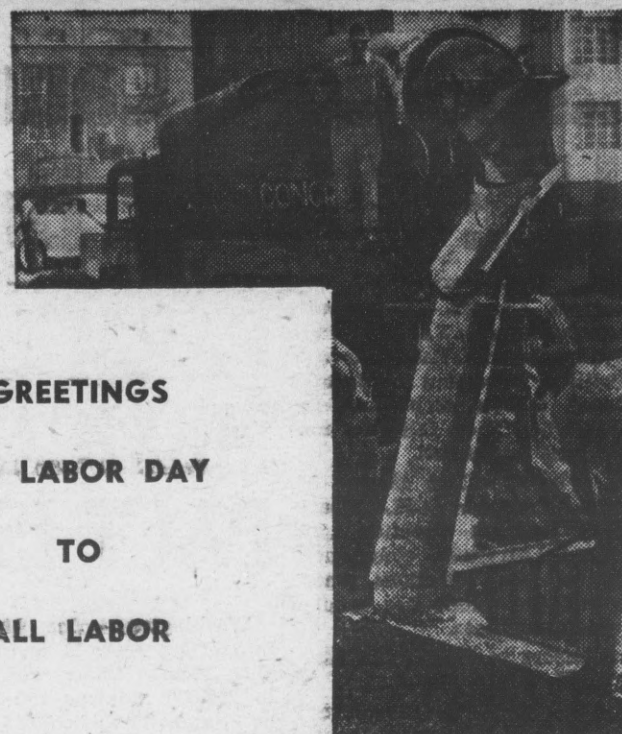
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Our No. 1 Security Risk

Many of Sen. Robert Taft's (R., Ohio) friends are now his former friends. They have seen, during the debate over foreign affairs and the MacArthur case, just how logical the "logical" Taft really is.

He has stood on every side of every issue before—why shouldn't he do it again? There's nothing in his record to show that he wouldn't ask for a smaller armed force and a bigger war. Nothing to show he wouldn't blame the President with starting the Korean war after supporting the President when he sent troops to Korea. Nothing to show he wouldn't charge the Joint Chiefs of Staff with a lack of integrity without a single fact to support his argument.

Taft has been inconsistent since the first day he came to the Senate and steered for the White House. He has trimmed his sails to fit whatever political wind is blowing at the moment.

The peculiar thing to organized labor is that so many newspapers and civic leaders are just now finding out how inconsistent Taft is. Trade union leaders have tried over and over and over to tell the people Taft is not to be trusted.

But some peculiar process of reasoning has led the papers and much of the public to believe that the dust Taft throws in their eyes are grains of logic.

Perhaps it is because they have no love for labor unions; so if labor fought Taft, they would support him.

Or perhaps it is because they figure a man who makes so many different noises couldn't possibly be as stupid as he sounds; therefore, he must be so smart that they can't understand him.

As we see it, a man either has a logical mind or he doesn't have. If he can't think straight about one issue, what reason is there to believe he can think straight about another? If he doesn't make sense about labor-management matters—and we recall that Taft's "perfect" Taft-Hartley law is so bad he had to admit it needed 28 amendments—we don't see why he will make sense about military affairs, foreign policy, agriculture, housing, education or anything else.

Labor does not oppose Taft simply on narrow trade-union issues. It has seen him march down one road after another and march back again. It has seen him make speech after speech and then have to explain to the press and the Senate what he meant.

Anyone who does that, as does Taft, just simply is not logical. In these days of danger to America, such a man in Taft's position of influence among the hate crowd of reactionaries is our No. 1 Security Risk.—(LLPE)

Labor and Politics

"Should labor be in politics?" asks the Oregon Labor Press in an editorial.

"Labor's battles are fought on the picket line, at the conference table, at the NLRB hearings—and in three other places. Those places are the city council chamber, the state legislature and the Congress of the United States.

"Today the legislative battle grounds are probably the most important of all. What good is the right to strike if lawmakers give the employer the power of injunction?

"What good are unemployment compensation and industrial accident laws if they're snarled up in restricting whereases and howevers? . . .

"We're in politics for keeps—because we have to be . . . Yet there are still men and women who say we should avoid the political arena as we'd avoid a nest of cobras . . . When they say labor should not endorse candidates for public office, they ask labor to give up a weapon as potent as the right to strike . . ."

A Philosophy Of Labor

By OLIVER HOYEM

Why are you a union man?

It is a fair question. You ought to try to answer it — to get your thinking straight, to put into your own words your philosophy of labor, to get some words to live by.

I saw fifteen labor leaders struggle with that question in response to a challenge by Marion H. Hedges. Each wrote a thousand words or less on "Why I Am in the Labor Movement." The National Planning Association has recently published these confessions in a book dedicated to the late Frank P. Fenton.

Some leaders were born into the movement; their fathers had been active union members. Others began organizing their fellow workers as the only way to achieve human dignity and freedom; as a union they could stand up to the boss and ask for better wages, better working conditions, and fair settlement of grievances. Some stayed because the work never stopped; it became a way of life. All the contributors had a philosophy beyond practical business unionism, or the work of tackling each job as it arises. Seven had social and religious reasons for getting into the movement and staying with it.

Especially interesting to me were the statements of those who were not elected union officials but were the hired help — organizers, economists, editors, and other technicians. Many heads of unions think such salaried people are expendable — the old-line employer attitude toward any worker. Distrust of the intellectual persists and is fostered by horrible examples. Those who stay and are accepted are usually imbued with a missionary zeal to work for the good of humanity.

Beyond the fascinating individual philosophies, the confessions reveal, a common philosophy:

People must come first. Goods must come second.

The labor movement must continue on the side of humanity against materialism, on the side of democracy against totalitarianism.

Prophecy

Macauley, a celebrated British statesman, wrote the President of the U. S., in 1857.

"Your fate I believe to be settled, though it is deferred by a physical cause. As long as you have a boundless extent of fertile and unoccupied land your population will be far more at ease than the laboring population of the old world."

"But the time will come when you have your Manchesters and your Birmingham and hundreds of thousands will be out of work."

"When a society has entered on this downward progress, either civilization or liberty must perish. Either some Caesar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand or your republic will be as fearfully plundered and laid waste by the barbarians of the 20th century as the Roman Empire was in the 5th, with the difference that the Huns and vandals who ravaged Rome came from without and your Huns and vandals will have been engendered within your own country by your own institutions."

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BENZENE POISONING

Benzene, or benzol as it is sometimes called, is a chemical widely used in industry. It is a colorless, non-corrosive liquid with a characteristic but not unpleasant odor. It also can be a health hazard.

The U. S. Public Health Service says that benzene often is confused with benzine, which is merely a highly refined gasoline. Both are extremely flammable, but benzene is also a poison which can affect the nerve tissues and bone marrow where new blood cells are formed.

Benzene is widely used in the chemical, oil extraction, dye, paint, varnish, rubber cement, linoleum, artificial leather and plastics industries, and also is used in motor fuel blending and in the manufacture of rapid photogravure inks.

Benzene poisoning is of two types, acute and chronic. Acute poisoning is very dangerous and results from short exposure to the breathing of high concentration of benzene vapor.

Sometimes workers are forced to breathe these fumes because of equipment failure or spilling.

Sometimes workmen become acutely poisoned by entering tanks containing benzene vapor, or warehouses in which containers are leaking, without wearing proper protective masks to prevent the vapor from entering the lungs.

The first symptoms of acute benzene poisoning are tightening of the leg muscles, dizziness, and a feeling of pressure on the lower central part of the forehead.

Persons working around benzene should be alert to these symptoms and if they occur should get into the fresh air at once. One characteristic of acute benzene poisoning is that the person becomes hysterical—he laughs, shouts, sings or curses. And invariably he also becomes very obstinate. This is the "benzol jag" stage.

When these symptoms occur the person should be moved to fresh air even though he objects. However, be careful never to strike a person in this condition. His heart is under tremendous strain and rough handling could be fatal.

Chronic benzene poisoning results from repeated exposure to the chemical over periods of weeks or months. It attacks the blood vessels and bone marrow, and often causes anemia. It can be detected by blood tests.

A "Scotch" Miracle

Jock and Mac had both been seriously wounded in their legs, and after months of careful attention in a British hospital they eventually reached the stage when they could hobble painfully along on crutches.

One day they decided to go down to the village inn for a drink; but they only had a shilling between them, so they asked the landlord how much a drink apiece would cost.

"Forget it, boys," he answered. "You fought for me and my country, so here's a bottle of Scotch; take it over to the corner and enjoy yourselves."

Soon the bottle was empty, and they decided to return to the hospital. On the way back Jock suddenly stopped and said:

"Mac, we're in for a row from the M. O. if he spots us."

"What for?" queried Mac.

"Why, mon," replied Jock, "we've left our crutches behind."

Get Birthday Off!

In Detroit, the Auto Workers took satisfied note of such new contract clauses as the following: 1—A seventh paid holiday, the worker's birthday, on whatever day it falls; 2—Guarantee of three hours of call-in pay at double time; 3—Four hours call-in pay guaranteed at time-and-one-half; 4—Double time for any work after 10 hours in any day. An intriguing clause in a Steelworkers' contract provides that the company give to a charity selected by the union any money saved by the company as the result of new safety records. (The first year's savings were \$60,050.)

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Brains Organize

In New Brunswick, N.J., organized labor's formula for cost-of-living increases finally made an impression on American educators who frequently master-mind and criticize trade union programs. The Rutgers University chapter of the American Association of University Professors demanded a flat \$1000 cost-of-living bonus for professors. They based it on labor statistics showing that faculty salaries have increased only 46% in the past 10 years, while the national income has jumped 181%.



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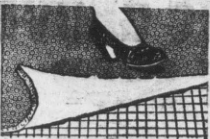
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Corporations are wealthier than at any time in history. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) reports that on March 31 corporate assets—property, cash and other wealth—exceeded corporate debts by \$77.8 billion. That's an increase of \$2 billion in one year.

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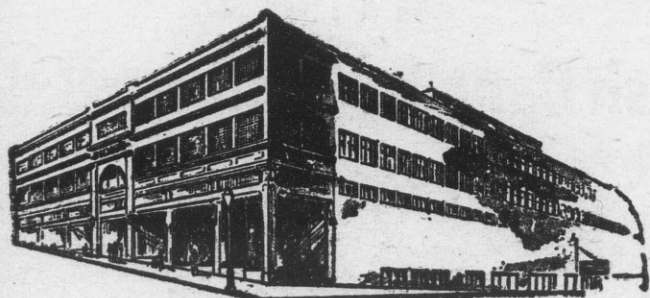
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Labor News

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1951

Subsidies OK But Security Is Socialism!

Washington (LPA)—Read the labor press and you'll be able to answer Congressmen who try to alibi their votes to cripple the whole defense production program. That's the advice of Joseph D. Keenan, director of Labor's League for Political Education.

Don't let your senators put you off, Keenan said in the August issue of The American Federationist. "Make them account for their vote June 27 to prevent rollbacks and their vote June 29 against controlling meat black markets. These men will act only when they know that the voters back home demand price controls, not price supports and profit guarantees."

"This summer the Senate voted to stop rollbacks worth \$5 billion which were set to go into effect July 13. It passed a bill so weakened that Eric Johnston predicted it would cost consumers another \$12 billion next year. This is added to inflation which already has robbed consumers of \$21 billion this year."

Talk about increased production being the sole answer "is just plain nonsense," Keenan said, pointing to the overnight jump of combat boots from \$5.22 to \$11.63 and anti-aircraft guns from \$160,000 to \$250,000. "General Marshall," he said, "recently announced that \$7 billion out of last year's \$35 billion defense appropriation was wiped out in higher prices before it could be spent. That \$7 billion came out of your pockets in taxes."

And don't be fooled by "the publicity men of the reactionaries who smear every decent program as 'socialism,'" Keenan warned. "When taxpayers' dollars are used to subsidize business, it is a fine thing in the eyes of the reactionaries. But if the taxpayers' dollars are used to help the average taxpayer, then it is 'socialism.'"

"That is why nobody calls it 'socialism' when the government allows \$5 billion worth of new plants to be written off in five years at the taxpayers' expense. Big Business benefited. That is the reason that guaranteeing home mortgages by the government is not 'socialism,' but public housing for the poor is 'socialism.'"

(Ed. Note: Tax amortizations or handouts in 10 months, up to June, amounted to over \$7 billion, or more than the total unemployment benefit reserve fund built up in 15 years!)

ANOTHER PAY CUT COMING--17¢ AN HR. FOR SOARING COSTS

(AFL Release)

Washington.—That \$1 a day rise in living costs seems almost certain within a year under the new Defense Production Act.

Economic Stabilization Director Eric Johnston told the first meeting of the Defense Mobilization Board since passage of the law that living costs will rise \$10 to \$16 billion dollars in the next 12 months as a result of that act, especially under the Republican-Dixiecrat amendment sponsored by

Republican Sen. Homer E. Capehart of Indiana.

In July, Mr. Johnston said that amount of increased costs would mean a \$1 a day average hike for the nation's families.

Or, figured another way, \$7 a week pay cut—17.5 cents per hour.

Mr. Johnston predicted a 5 to 8 per cent cost-of-living increase in a year. Earlier the estimate had been 2 to 3 per cent under the weak Defense Production Act.

More liberal interpretations of producers' costs, written into the bill under the amendment suggested by Senator Capehart make the increases in manufactured goods possible, Administration forces contend.

A consensus of the board members was that the new pricing regulations of the act would prove the most troublesome to administrators.

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Reuther Proposes Tax on Excessive Spending; No Sales Tax

DETROIT (LPA). — President Walter P. Reuther of the CIO United Auto Workers proposed a progressive tax on spending as a substitute for sales tax measures now being discussed in Congress. In a letter to the Senate Finance Committee Aug. 7, Reuther said a tax on "excessive spending" would be "a powerful deterrent to non-essential spending." He said a sales tax "however levied, however concealed or disguised, is a wage cut for the workers" because the main burden of the tax falls on the low and middle income groups.

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Flood of Beer

In Kansas City, Kan., union brewery workers almost cried in their beer when floods forced the Pabst Brewing Company to dump 28 carloads of beer down the drain in the Rock Island Railroad yards. To replace the watered beer will cost \$200,000.

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